The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Rumored Results of the Salzburg Conference.

A South German Confederation to be Insisted Upon.

Francis Joseph to Intervene in the Schleswig Question.

Maximilian's Remains to be Claimed---Foreign Residents of Mexico to be Protected.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

The Salzburg Conference and What Was Done There.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 24—Evening.

The Salzburg Conference continues to engross a large share of public attention. It is rumored to-day that an explicit understanding was arrived at between their Imperial Majesties, NAPOLEON and FRANCIS JOSEPH, not only in regard to the formation of a Southern German Confederation, but also to resist any intervention in the Eastern question.

It was also agreed that the States forming South Germany should remain in the Zollverein so long as Prussia abides by the Treaty of Prague.

In regard to the Schleswig question, it was proposed that His Majesty FRANCIS JOSEPH should interpose his good offices; and that on the other hand, Denmark should make considerable concessions in her demands.

The Mexican question also came up for consideration. The body of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN was to be demanded from the Mexicans by both France and Austria, and the citizens of both Empires in Mexico were to be protected at all hazards.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Herring Safe.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 24.

The English competitors in the recent trials of safes at Paris deny that the Herring safe was a success. They openly charge that the decision to that effect was brought about by bribery and corruption. They will immediately ask for a new trial.

The York Races.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 23—Evening.

At the York Races, yesterday, the second day, the first race was for the Biennial Stake, and was won by the Duke of BEAUFORT'S *Vauban*. *Roquefort* was second and *Rabbit Trap* third.

The next race was for the Ebor Handicap, and was won by MACKENZIE'S *Mandrake*, beating *Beeswing* and *Gomera*.

In the first race to-day for the York Stake, the Duke of BEAUFORT'S *Vauban* was beaten easily by PEARSON'S *Achievement*. The Nursery Stake was won by SAXON'S *Vortigem*.

HEALY'S *Stealthconan* won the cup.

The weather was beautiful, the racing spirited, and the attendance large and fashionable.

FRANCE.

The Minnesota at Cherbourg.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 24.

The United States ship-of-war *Minnesota* has gone to Cherbourg.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 23—5 P. M.

Consols for money.....94 1-16
United States Five-Twenty Bonds.....73¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....77¾
Erie Railway Shares.....44¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds..21¾

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 24—Noon.

Consols for money are firmer, and are quoted at 94⅝ for money.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds are weak at 73⅝.

Illinois Central Railway Shares, 77½.

Erie Railway Shares, 44¾.

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds, 21¾.

United States Five-Twenties of 1862 closed at Frankfort last evening at 77⅜.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 24—Noon.

COTTON quiet and steady; estimated sales today, 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 13s. 9d. for new Southern. Corn, 35s. 9d. Flour, 34s. for extra Western. Oats, 3s. 6d. Peas, 41s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 49s. Beef, 139s. Lard, 52s. 3d. Pork, 75s. 6d. Bacon, 43s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Resin, common, 7s. 6d.; middling, 13s. Tallow, 44s. 9d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Spirits of Turpentine, 29c. Petroleum—Spirits, 8½d.; refined, 1s. 4d. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 24—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Whale Oil, £40; Sperm Oil, £115; Linseed Oil, £39 10s. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s.

ANTWERP, Friday, Aug. 23—Noon.

PETROLEUM—43f. for standard white.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 24—Noon.

Cotton dull; estimated sales to-day, 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 13s. 9d. for new Southern, and 13s. 6d. for California. Corn, 35s. 9d. Flour, 34s. for Extra Western. Barley, 5s. Oats, 3s. 6d. Peas, 41s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 49s. Beef, 142s. 6d. Lard, 51s. 9d. Pork, 75s. 6d. Bacon, 43s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Resin—Common, 7s. 6d.; Middling, 13s. Tallow, 44s. 9d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Spirits of Turpentine, 29s. Petroleum—Spirits, 8½d.; refined, 1s. 4d. Clover-seed, 41s.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 24—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Whale Oil, £40. Sperm Oil, £115. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £39 10s.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 24—Noon.

Petroleum 43¼ francs for standard White.

MARINE NEWS.

The Ship Czar.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 23—5 P. M.

The ship *Czar*, of Greenock, which was recently abandoned at sea, was successfully towed into the harbor of Queenstown yesterday afternoon.

Arrival Out.

GLASGOW, Saturday, Aug. 24—Noon.

The steamship *Caledonia*, Capt. MCDONALD, from New-York Aug. 10, has arrived here.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

Probable Passage of the French Army Bill.

Paris (Aug. 11) Correspondence of the Morning Herald.

The one measure which would cause unmixed satisfaction throughout the country would be a declaration that the abhorred Army Bill is abandoned for good and all. If, however, the *Moniteur* should merely contain an announcement that the various European Sovereigns have accepted an Imperial proposal for a Congress, or any diplomatic juggle of that kind, the disappointment will be great. So far, however, as my own information goes, the abandonment of the Army Bill is not contemplated—quite the reverse. Some time before the session of the French Chambers was brought to a close it was currently reported that the Government was bent on a dissolution, &c. I pointed out at the time that, for a variety of reasons, these rumors were groundless. I now learn that several of the Ministerial Deputies have received an intimation that their presence in Paris will be required early in November, for an Autumn session, which is to be devoted to the passing of the abhorred Army Bill, which the friends of the Empire hoped had been given up. *En attendant*, drilling with the new Chassepot musket is actively going on throughout the garrison of Paris.

The Education of the Prince Imperial.

Paris (Aug. 9) Correspondence of the London Star.

The Prince Imperial's education is now going to enter a new phase. The Emperor having decided that he should henceforth, as was the case with the sons of LOUIS PHILIPPE, follow the lectures that are delivered at the different lyceums in Paris, his Imperial Highness will therefore have to live in common with boys appertaining to every class and rank, and if he is not obedient or attentive to his lessons, he will be punished just like any other collegian. Well done, the Emperor, for thus bringing up his child. The course of education in the five lyceums of Paris comprises the Greek, Latin, English and German languages, philosophy, physics, chemistry, literature, mathematics, history and geography. At the beginning of August there is between the pupils of these lyceums and that of Versailles a general competition for prizes. To this effect ten pupils of each class and of each college who have most distinguished themselves are selected, and the adjudication of the prizes is conducted with great pomp at the Sorbonne, in presence of the members of the University. May the young Prince carry off all the prizes in his class in August, 1868!

Interesting Murder Trial.

Paris (Aug. 11) Correspondence of the Morning Herald.

The Parisians are not one whit behind you Londoners in their fondness for "a good murder," and the chief topic of interest just now is the curious trial going on at Melun. The prisoner is an active, intelligent little woman named FRIGARD. The victim was a Belgian widow, of the name of MERTENS, who appears to have been very partial to adventures of that peculiar character which BRANTOME, BOCACCIO, and other mediæval *raconteurs* delight in describing. She had a little money, which she had lodged with the Comptoir d'Escompte. Chance appears to have placed her *en rapport* with Mme. FRIGARD who had a husband and family at Caen, ruined by a bankruptcy, and who had come to Paris to see if she could not retrieve her fortunes. She determined upon buying a kind of eating-house, and the prosecution charges her with having done so with Mme. MERTENS' money by means of forged checks, and to have killed her to prevent her discovering the fraud practiced upon her. The prisoner admits she ingratiated herself with Mme. MERMENS by acting as a *chaperon*, and facilitating her amours by giving them a cloak of respectability. The prisoner and the deceased went to Fontainebleau in May last. They went together to have a drive in the forest, and then dismissed their carriage. A few hours later the prisoner returned alone to the hotel, saying that she had lost her companion, paid the bill and returned to town. On the following day she drew the remainder of the money deposited by the deceased at the Comptoir d'Escompte, and completed the purchase of the shop for which she was in treaty. A few days later the corpse of the deceased was found lying by the roadside; insects had eaten away part of the face. A *post-mortem* examination led to the discovery that there was no apparent cause of death, but the inference drawn by the doctors was that it had been caused during a heavy slumber, by suffocation. Madame FRIGARD was thereon arrested, and as she was found to have appropriated the money belonging to the deceased, she is charged with willful murder. She repudiates the accusation; persists in asserting that she had gone into partnership with the deceased, and produces a deed to that effect, which the prosecution consider a forgery. The prisoner also asserts that the checks with which she drew the money were given her by the deceased, as a requital for the assistance she gave her in her love affairs. She says that Madame MERTENS' object in going to Fontainebleau was to meet one of her lovers, a man who, she says, was habitually called "Ouilley (qu. Willy?), though his name was WILLIAMS;" that they met together at a spot near the restaurant in the forest, where she and the deceased had breakfasted; that "Willy" and her friend left her to take a solitary walk, and as they did not return she elected to go home. The police have been unable to find any trace of this "WILLIAMS," and the prosecution insist that he is a myth. The deceased appears also to have lived with a Mr. BURDET, who "meant to marry her," according to the prisoner, but he is at St. Petersburgh, and as the President observed, does not seem inclined to return to give evidence. These are the whole of the leading facts, *pro* and *con*. M. LACHAUD is the prisoner's counsel, and although the Court sits to-day (French Assize Courts seem to have a peculiar fancy for desecrating the Sabbath) the verdict is not expected to be given before to-morrow. The difficulty in the case is how the deceased came by her death. She was a strong, powerful woman; the prisoner is weak and small. The doctors who gave evidence, however, expressed an opinion that the prisoner, however weak, could suffocate the deceased, however strong, provided she knelt on her chest, and applied a gentle but continuous pressure to her windpipe, a theory which M. LACHAUD will no doubt try to upset. This *cause célèbre* for the nonce has cast even the redoubtable BISMARCK into the background.

The International Co-operative Congress.

Paris (Aug. 11) Correspondence of the Morning Star.

The International Coöperative Congress, which was to have taken place on the 16th, 17th and 18th of August, has not yet obtained from the Ministère de l'Intérieur the necessary authorization to meet in Paris. Yet the order of the day for the session of 1867 has nothing in it which could possibly awaken the susceptibilities of the Government, inasmuch as the prospectus only alludes to the distribution of benefits in coöperative societies comprising the opportunity of conferring benefits upon auxiliaries, clients, &c., and the utility of creating and establishing relations between the various coöperative societies of France, as also between French and foreign societies; the utility and means of propagating the coöperative movement throughout the country, and applying it for the diffusion of education, and the creation of libraries all over France. Such questions as these are of the highest importance in political economy, and it is to be hoped that the Coöperative Congress will not have to go to Belgium or to Switzerland to discuss them freely.

South Germany in Favor of Union with the Northern Confederation.

Another manifestation in favor of the union of the States of Southern Germany to the Northern Confederation took place at Stuttgard on the 5th. The assembly, which consisted of the leading public men of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden and Hesse, adopted unanimously the following programme:

"The meeting declares that the union of the States of the North and the South is a vital necessity for Germany; any foreign intervention to prevent that connection should be repulsed; the offensive and defensive alliance of the States of the South with Prussia, and the military predominance of that Power, constitute the first bond between the North and the South; the reconstitution of the Zollverein on new bases, and the Customs Parliament, assure to the nation the right of regulating its material interests; the South must participate in the rights which the Federal Constitution assures to the North, and the Customs Parliament should take place with that object; in fine, the Assembly declares that the Treaty of Prague does not form an obstacle to the entry of the Southern States into the German Confederation."

Affairs in Boston—The Encampment at Strawberry Hill—An Editor Sued for Libel.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 24.

The encampment of the First Brigade, at Strawberry Hill, broke up to-day, and the troops were dismissed to their homes. Everything connected with the muster passed off quietly and to the credit of the officers and men.

Judge LADD, of the Cambridge Police Court, has sued the editor of the Cambridge *Chronicle* for libel, laying the damages at $10,000. The alleged libel charges the Judge with stupidity and dishonesty in deciding a dog case.

At Pigeon Cove, Cape Ann, Thursday, Miss ADELIA BOBSON was fatally injured, Mr. HEARTWELL badly bruised, a valuable horse was killed and a carriage smashed by the vehicle backing from the road into an abandoned quarry, twenty-five feet deep.

MEXICO.

Interesting Correspondence Between Major-Gen. Reynolds and the Mexican General Berriozabol—Escobedo's Letter Concerning Foreigners Pronounced a Forgery.

The following correspondence appears in the New-Orleans *Republican* of the 20th inst.:

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF THE RIO GRANDE, BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, Aug. 10, 1867.

Major-Gen. Sheridan, U. S. A., Commanding Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: Herewith I have the honor to forward a letter from Gov. GOMEZ, of the State of New Leon, Mexico, pronouncing as "falsehoods" a letter recently published in the *Ranchero*, of Brownsville, and alleged by that paper to have been written by Gen. ESCOBEDO of the Mexican army.

Also an accompanying letter from Major-Gen. T. B. BERRIOZABOL, commanding the Mexican forces on the Rio Grande. Gen. BERRIOZABOL called upon me in person and requested that these letters should be forwarded to you direct. He desired, if your judgment approve, that these letters be made public, as an act of simple justice to Mexico.

The remarks of Gen. BERRIOZABOL with reference to the *Ranchero* are just. The course of that paper toward Mexico has been infamous, and, so far as its influence goes, tends to retard the development of that good feeling and friendly intercourse between the United States and Mexico which should be encouraged to the utmost. I have the honor to remain, General, very respectfully yours, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Colonel Twenty-sixth United States Infantry, Brevet Major-General-Commanding.

COMANDANCIA MILITAR DE LA LINEA DEL BRAVO, Y DISTRITO DEL NORTE DE TAMAULIPAS.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that my attention has been called to a singular article lately published in the *Ranchero*, of Brownsville. It is in the form of a document said to have been written by Gen. ESCOBEDO, and addressed to Gov. M. Z. GOMEZ, of the State of New-Leon, and is very expressive of views highly hostile to foreigners in Mexico, which views are said to be entertained in an exalted degree by ESCOBEDO.

I regret that the article herein mentioned has already gained a wide circulation, both in the United States and Europe, though it was natural it should, as it bore the signature of one of the leading men of the country. However, in order that such a calumny against Gen. ESCOBEDO personally, and against all Mexicans generally, should not go abroad uncontradicted, I took the trouble of requesting Governor GOMEZ as being the gentleman said to have received this imaginary document for an explanation. It affords me great pleasure to inclose you herewith a translation of the answer to my inquiries, received from Mr. GOMEZ on the 6th inst. By this communication of Governor GOMEZ, you will perceive that the so-called official letter of Gen. ESCOBEDO, as published by the *Ranchero*, is a falsehood, a fabrication, and a libel, invented and published by that paper for the unworthy purpose of calumniating Mexico and the Mexicans in the eyes of the civilized world, by attributing to her most distinguished defenders a narrow-minded and selfish policy which they have never for a moment entertained. As long as a journal antagonistic to republicanism confines itself to the mere fabrication of fictitious news of the country, or to the exaggeration of what contains a shadow of trouble, there is no reason to take notice of it; but when a periodical so far forgets its dignity and honesty as to descend to the commission of the crimes of forgery and libel, (as has been the case here,) crimes indictable and punishable by the laws of all lands—I should say it would be justifiable to put a stop to such outrages against the community, public opinion and common decency.

I am aware that the free institutions of the United States give every reasonable scope and latitude to the press of the country. It is right that it should be so, yet surely it can never be a good thing to permit irresponsible editors to run riot with their neighbors' fair fame, even to the extent of falsifying signatures, without calling them to an account for their reckless conduct.

Even the continuance of such an abuse as that here spoken of could never create an estrangement between our two Governments, but the circulation of such libels tends to impress the people of the United States, whom we look upon as our particular friends and sympathizers, with the idea that the Mexicans are averse to foreigners seeking homes in this Republic. Quite the contrary is the case, I assure you, for every intelligent Mexican whose opinion is worth having, fully recognizes the importance of immigration and the advantages of an increased population to assist us in developing the immense resources of our virgin soil. We are now more than ever desirous that all industrious foreigners who choose should make their homes in our country, identify themselves with its interests as adopted citizens, and share with us the same liberties and free institutions which we have conquered for ourselves. Independence and liberty.

FELIPE B. BERRIOZABOL.

H. MATAMORAS, Aug. 9, 1867.

Major-Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS, United States Army, Commanding, Brownsville, Texas.

COMANDANCIA MILITAR DE LA LINEA DEL BRAVO, Y DISTRITO del Norte de Tamaulipas.

[Translation.]

Government and Military Commandancy of the State of New-Leon:

In the *Picayune* of the 24th July last, and in other periodicals of the United States, there has been reproduced a letter invented by the *Ranchero*, a daily published in Brownsville, and which is supposed to have been written by General ESCOBEDO and directed to the undersigned. The bad taste and barefacedness of that periodical, the *Ranchero*, in feigning news contrary to the Republic and injurious to her most prominent defenders, are well known to you and to all who are acquainted with the events of my country. Notwithstanding now that it is dared to publish, as being true, a document written by any of these chiefs, but to say clearly that the injury is manifest, and that such document is false and fraudulent, its publishers not being able ever to prove its existence or origin.

Thus, General, the document said to have been written to me by the same Gen. ESCOBEDO, and which commences with these words, "The execution of the traitors," and concludes with "God and liberty," all contained in said supposed letter, is nothing more nor less than a continuation of falsehoods raised against the said Gen. ESCOBEDO and the undersigned, and you are hereby authorized to affirm as much to whom it may concern.

Gen. ESCOBEDO knows well that a Republican should have no prejudices, and that in whoever he sees industry, good faith, virtues civic or social, there he should meet a brother, whatever might be his nationality. He knows that the interests of the Americans call us to tighten the cords of friendship, and also that the moral support of the North, by the solitary act of continuing to recognize President JUAREZ during the long and unequal struggle which he sustained against the Empire of MAXIMILIAN until its overthrow, has a real and effective value, which obliges us to acknowledge as much to that powerful nation.

General, you may use this communication as you desire, and accept the assurances of my attention and respect. Independence and liberty.

MONTERREY, Aug. 4, 1867. M. Z. GOMEZ,
Citizen, Military Commander of the line of the Bravo.

General of Division, FELIPE B. BERRIOZABOL, Matamoras.

A true copy: BERRIOZABOL.

The Influence of Gen. Diaz—The Assassination of Lopez Confirmed—Later Death Sentences.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 20th inst., publishes the following items of Mexican intelligence:

D. MIGUEL DE LA PENA, the editor of *El Mexicano*, says it is reported that JUAREZ has been urged to and will probably yet call on the legitimate President of the Republic to take charge for a short time sufficiently long to enable him to formally ratify such decrees as look to the future.

Gen. DIAZ is said to overshadow all others at the Capital in influence, and to be the only one who at all counterpoises the dictatorial willfulness of LERDO DE TEJADA.

It is a fixed fact that Gen. O'HORAN was arrested and shot, and so was Sr. ORMACHEA.

D. HIGINIA NUNEZ, who has been arrested, was once associated with D. JUARREZ NAVARRO, now dead, in the Ministry of JUAREZ. He is said to be possessed of dangerous State secrets, and must therefore die. Gen. DIAZ is said to lean to mercy's side, notwithstanding what he did at Puebla. He was offered the Ministership of War, but declined the trap. He took enormous *prestamos* at Mexico, but neither hunted nor shot any.

The report of the assassination of the traitor MIGUEL LOPEZ is confirmed. Also that of the escape of Gen. SEVERO DEL CASTILLO, after being condemned to death.

The following have been condemned to death: Sres. Aguirre and Pazos, Gens. Casanova, Escobar, Ramirez, Valdez, Moret, Reyes, Prince Salm-Salm, Herrera y Lozada, Calvo, Maganz, Liceaga, Monterde, and Oton, Political Prefect of San Luis Potosi.

JUAREZ is said to be suspicious that DIAZ may succeed him, and to have called ESCOBEDO to his side.

Gen. JUAN ALVAREZ has not died, as reported.

Affairs at Fortress Monroe—Arrest of a Justice of the Peace—Movements of Rear-Admiral Rowan—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 22.

JOHN H. SHIVERS, a Justice of the Peace for Isle of Wight County, Va., was recently arrested by United States Marshal CROFT on a warrant issued by United States Marshal FOSTER, at Norfolk, and arrived in that city yesterday to answer a charge of assault and battery, alleged to have been committed by him upon a freedman, named ROGERS, on board of the steamer *Smithfield*, some two weeks ago. After a preliminary examination he was held to bail in $500 for his appearance on Tuesday.

Rear-Admiral ROWAN, who at his own request was relieved from the command of the Gosport Navy-yard, and subsequently ordered to the command of the Asiatic squadron, took passage yesterday with his family on the steamer *Saratoga* for New-York. The *New-Hampshire* fired the customary salute on the departure of the Admiral. Next month Admiral ROWAN will hoist his flag on the steam frigate *Piscataqua*, thus formally making her the flagship of his squadron.

A marine survey was held yesterday on the steamship *Georgia*, before reported at Norfolk with disabled engines. It proves that she is entirely seaworthy, and requires only some small repairs to her machinery and recaulking to enable her to proceed on her voyage.

The ram *Stonewall* has been thoroughly refitted, and is now adjusting her compasses in Hampton Roads, preparatory to sailing for Japan.

The schooner yacht *Patrick McCabe*, Capt. SHELDON, arrived yesterday with a party of excursionists from Philadelphia, on a ten days cruise along the coast. Off Chester they were in company with the yacht *Wave*, also with a party of Philidelphians on a similar cruise, but having lost one of their party, named GEORGE NUTT, overboard, they preceeded to Baltimore from Annapolis to attend the Coroner's inquest. The accident put a sudden termination to their pleasures. The *McCabe* will visit Norfolk to-morrow and start on a fishing excursion to Cape May.

A steam grain elevator which left Baltimore yesterday, bound to New-York, broke down off Plankitank River, about forty miles up the Bay, yesterday morning, and had to anchor there. Assistance was sent to her and she will be towed to Norfolk for repairs.

A pilot boat reports to-day, that the brig *Chowan* from Navassan for Baltimore, has arrived at the Capes and that the schooner *Lewis W. Alexander* for the West Indies, and the *Peerless*, for Porto Rico, went to sea yesterday.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Encounter With the Savages Near the Republican River—The United States Forces Repulsed—A Desperate Struggle Imminent.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FORT HAYES, KANSAS, Friday, Aug. 23, VIA FORT ELLSWORTH, Saturday, Aug. 24.

A very severe battle between our forces and the Indians has just been fought near here. Capt. ARMS, with 125 men, started several days ago for the Republican River, and on the route thither came suddenly upon an Indian village two miles in extent. Our cavalry charged upon the lodges. Eight hundred warriors poured forth in defence. We lost three men killed; twenty-five were wounded.

A large number of horses were stampeded. SATANTI, a renowned Chief, commanded the savages. They surrounded our men and fought desperately. The conflict continued for three days. The Indians lost, in killed and wounded, about one hundred. They repulsed our troops and harassed their retreat. Maj. ELLIOTT leaves immediately, with three hundred men, for the scene. A severe battle is anticipated.

Reported Slaughter of Savages in the Puebla Mountains and near Fort Warren.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 24.

An Omaha dispatch says that information has been received that Gen. COOK, about four weeks ago, came upon a camp of Indians in the Puebla mountains, surrounded and killed nearly all of them.

Subsequently another camp eight miles from Fort Warren was found and served in the same manner.

Fifty Indians were killed altogether.

The Boyce Indians from Warm Springs, under Capt. DARRAGH, did the fighting, backed by the United States troops.

The coaches traverse the Smoky Hill route, but without molestation.

The Indian Commissioners—Report of Commissioner Taylor—A Council to be held in September.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 24.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs TAYLOR returned to Washington this morning on strictly private business, intending to rejoin the Indian Commissioners in a few days.

The Commissioners had gone up the Missouri River to obtain information from persons familiar with the country north of Nebraska, in order to select the most suitable territory for a general Northern Indian reservation.

Mr. TAYLOR reports that agents have been sent out to notify both the hostile and peaceful Indians of the desire of the Commissioners to meet them in council at Laramie, between the 13th and 16th of September, with a view to reconcile and harmonize all differences, and to produce a distinct and proper understanding of the rights and interests of all parties.

If the Commissioners cannot fully consummate their object, they will endeavor to separate the peaceful from the hostile Indians, and to place the former on reservations, under Governmental care and encouragement in everything that will contribute to their physical comfort and moral improvement.

The Commissioners proceed on their work on the principle that peace among all the Indian tribes is essential to the increase of the population of the country and the development of our great mineral and agricultural interests, and the safety of the lines of travel, and that hostilities with even one tribe seriously embarrass this desired result, to say nothing of the millions of money spent and the lives lost in continued warfare.

The Commissioners are represented to be a unit in the belief that their efforts to secure a general peace will be successful. Gen. SHERMAN is not so hopeful as they, but is doing all in his power to assist them in the accomplishment of their purposes.

Gen. Augur's Views on the Indian Question.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 24.

The *Democrat's* correspondent, with the Indian Commissioners, says:

Gen. AUGUR'S evidence, taken by the Commission at Omaha, was to the effect, that in the event of war with the Indians it would be general and not partial; and that he could not undertake it in the Department of the Platte with less than twenty thousand men. He also believed it would require the same number of troops in Gen. HANCOCK'S department. He expressed the opinion that SPOTTED-TAIL went on the grand buffalo hunt on the Republican, in consequence of the representations of RED CLOUD that if he did not he would be dishonored in the eyes of young men. RED CLOUD is believed to foresee the extinction of his tribe, and is ambitious to play the parts of PHILLIP and TECUMSEH. It is thought, however, by unprejudiced persons, that the cession by Government of the Powder River region will satisfy all the Northern tribes who are to assemble at Fort Laramie, and avert a war with them.

Fight Between Pawnees and Cheyennes—The Pawnees Victorious—Fifteen Scalps, Two Prisoners and Thirty Mules Taken.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORTH PLATTE, Nebraska, Monday, Aug. 19, 1867.

The following is the official report of Major FRANK NORTH, Commanding Officer Pawnee Scout Battalion:

"In compliance with telegraph instructions from Headquarters Department of the Platte, Omaha City, Aug. 17, I ordered Lieut. DAVIS, of Company A, Pawnee Scouts, with twenty enlisted men, to proceed to the telegraph office on Plum Creek, south of the Platte, and to assist in repairing the telegraph line, which had been destroyed in the morning; also, to ascertain the cause of its destruction, and send a messenger to me with full details, provided he should need help; but if he found the enemy still there, as reported, and their number did not exceed his, he should attack and endeavor to whip them sufficiently to rid that station of further trouble from that band of Indians. At about 2:30 P. M. the messenger returned with a request from Lieut. DAVIS for me to send him help at once, as he was overpowered and was being driven back. I immediately ordered Capt. MURIE, commanding company, to proceed with thirty men to the assistance of Lieut. DAVIS. He had his men mounted in 15 minutes, and was on his way in obedience to orders. His report concerning this fight is very satisfactory as regards his movements after leaving these headquarters, (Plum Creek Station.) FRANK NORTH,
Major Commanding Battalion."

The following is Capt. MURIE'S report of his movements:

While at Plum Creek Station I received orders from Major FRANK NORTH, commanding Pawnee scouts, at 9 P. M. Saturday, 17th inst., to proceed with thirty men of my company to the south side of the Platte River to assist Lieut. DAVIS in repulsing a party of Cheyenne Indians, the number of which he had been sent to ascertain, with the position they held.

I started immediately for the scene of action, and found Lieut. DAVIS on the north side of the river, having been driven back by the enemy. I advanced with the command, and, crossing the river, took an easterly direction to Plum Creek ranche, where I found the enemy ready to receive me, they making the first charge, hoping to check my command before I could cross Plum Creek, which I had to do on a bridge.

I ordered a charge, and it had the desired effect, which was to stampede the enemy.

They retreated as fast as their animals could carry them. I followed them some ten or fifteen miles, killing between fifteen and twenty, and taking two prisoners, a middle-aged woman and a boy 13 years old. There were at least one hundred warriors in the party. They had to abandon thirty head of horses, which I brought with me to these headquarters (Plum Creek Station, north side of Platte,) on my return. I returned to camp about midnight. I had the misfortune to have one horse killed and five wounded. My men came out without a scratch, though a few were slightly wounded by being thrown from their animals. JAMES MURIE,
Captain, Commanding Company G.

Subjoined is the summing up of the affair in the official report of Col. R. J. DODGE, Commander of post at Plum Creek Station:

Respectfully forwarded to Headquarters Department of the Platte.

At 2½ P. M., 17th inst., I was informed that the line was down at Plum Creek, south. Telegraphed at once to Major NORTH to send out a party. At 4:10 was informed by telegraph that this party was being driven back. Ordered Major NORTH to send out all the scouts, and, taking thirty infantry, I came by 4:20 train to this station. Found that Major NORTH had anticipated all my wishes. I could do nothing. The enemy were south of the Platte. At 10 P. M. Capt. MURIE returned with fifteen scalps, two prisoners, thirty mules and a great number of blankets. Capt. MURIE and his command did admirably. The fight was a chase, (though the enemy outnumbered them two to one,) which was only abandoned when the horses gave out.

The Cheyennes had evidently expected to have everything their own way, and had acted with cool impudence. After driving back Lieut. DAVIS they went into camp on the road. It is probable they intended to attack a train, as they had some six squaws, a few boys, and a number of spare pack animals with them.

This check will likely prove salutary, though as they now know the strength of the Pawnees, it is possible, if not probable, that they will return in a few days with greatly increased forces.

I am just informed that the squaw prisoners state it was the intention of the Cheyennes to throw the morning's train off the track near Elm Creek station.

I request that a train be placed at my disposal so that I may keep my infantry moving along the road constantly, as at one train passes each way per day. I cannot now move with proper celerity. Return at once to Willow Island.

RICHARD J. DODGE,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS, PLUM CREEK, Aug. 18, 1867.

I have given you the above reports *verbatim*, as they include the whole fight. It was certainly a very brilliant affair, and augurs well for the future peace of the Plains. "When Indian meets Indian, then comes the tug of hair." C. H.

A Speech by a Sioux Chief—Opposition to the Commission Policy.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, D. T., Saturday, Aug. 17.

The speeches made by the chiefs and leading men at the recent Conferences held with Gens. SULLY, PARKER and Father DE SCHMIT, convey a just and comprehensible idea of the stand-point from which the present situation is regarded by their respective tribes. All were imperious and defiant, but the following one from IRON SHELL, a Minneconjou Sioux, is the most characteristic, forcible and remarkable. It may not be given in the exact words of the speaker, but it is near enough to them to warrant the use of quotation marks:

"When the Great Father sends honest men like you into my country, I like to talk with them, and hear what they have to say, and send my word back to the Great Father. This is what I have come here for now. One of you I know is a man of God, and I and my people love him. You say the Great Father loves his red children, and wants to do what is right, and make them happy. In old time we were all happy and had no trouble. We lived in peace. Why? Because honest men came to talk and hold council with us. They did not deceive us. Why did the Great Father send men out here to lie to us and deceive us if he loves us as you say he does? When white men tell the truth, and do what they promise, we love them, and can live happy with them; but when they lie to us, and tell us one thing and do another, we hate them, and will fight. Since such men came among my people all has gone wrong—nothing is good and right. Even the weather is bad when it used to be pleasant. Such men scare away our game, and kill it when they do not want it. No Indian likes that. If the Great Father wants to stop this trouble, and have things as they used to be in old time, and live happy with his red children, he must send us honest men, and men with brains to talk to. We never go into your country to trouble you, but you always come to trouble us. Why do you do this? The white men have built four roads through my country, and scared away all the game. This is one thing you always hide from me—you hide powder and shot. Why do you do this? When I see game I want to kill it to get food for my family. Game is so scarce now that I cannot kill it with my bow and arrows. I want powder and shot. I cannot live as you do. My customs are different from yours, and I cannot make myself used to them, neither can my people. We cannot live among you. Since white men come here to cheat and lie to us, I am ashamed to go to a white man's house, or to have a white man come to see me. The soldiers have made trouble, too. If the Great Father will take away the soldiers, and leave us the traders we want, we shall all be happy, and the weather will be good again. He must abandon all the railroads his people have built in my country. This is my country. It does not belong to you, and we will not give it up to you. We will not live where you want us to; we will stay here. I and my people may as well die fighting for what is ours, as to go away from our country and starve. We are going to fight and get all the scalps we can, if the Great Father does not take his soldiers away and give us our country. My people are watching me. If I go back smiling and happy, they will be smiling and happy too; but if I go back cross and dissatisfied, they will be cross and dissatisfied too. This is all I have to say to the Great Father."

When the Sully-Parker Commission was about entering the country of the hostile Indians, Father DE SCHMIT sent word to them that he was coming also for the purpose of seeing them, and bringing the Word of the Lord among them again. To this friendly message of the pious Father the Indians replied that if he and the Lord knew when they were well off they would remain on the east side of the Missouri River. His influence, however, prevailed, and he crossed with the Commission. In regard to the truth of the charges of lying, swindling, &c., contained in the speech of IRON SHELL, there is abundant evidence, and it will be given at the proper time. The fact of the matter is, that for years Indian agents, with, perhaps, the exception of some now in office, have practised upon the credulity, ignorance and honesty of the aborigines everything that ingenuity could devise or rascality execute. An ex-Indian agent, who recently resigned the position for the purpose of taking an official trip to Washington, openly boasts of his swindling operations, and says that an agent is a fool who does not pocket at least half of the annuity money, and go "snucks" with the traders in disposing of the clothing and provisions sent for distribution among the Indians. If the Government does propose to inquire into the causes that have led to the present intensely hostile temper of the Indians, it may be some satisfaction to the public to have them recorded through a private but truthful source.

Character and Location of Various Indian Tribes.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Omaha, Neb., 18th inst., gives the following account of the various Indian tribes, their character and location:

"I have gathered some information in regard to the tribes likely to be hostile in the case of an extended war, and now lay it before your readers. It is to be recollected that, while the Northern and Southern tribes are usually at war with each other, they have recently, as is common with them in such cases, dropped their inter-tribal wars, and, while not in the full sense allied against the whites, they have and are in a manner making common cause, and in friendly communication with each other.

The Sioux or Dakotah tribe is made up of a number of distinct bands, almost indeed separate tribes, but still considering themselves all as belonging to the Sioux nation. The sub-tribes speak languages which are so closely allied to each other that they may be regarded as dialects of the same tongue. They very rarely have warred with each other, and, though differing slightly in language, and having each their own chiefs and distinct heads, with no chief whom all in common acknowledge, still regard themselves as of the same great family, so that when one of the tribe is involved, the others are very apt to side with them. Their country originally extended from the Mississippi, on the east, to the base of the Rocky Mountains, and from near the British line to the Platte River on the south.

The Santees and the closely allied tribes of Yanctonwans and Yanctonwannas, (commonly called the Yanctons,) belonged in Minnesota and Eastern Dakotah. During the Minnesota war of 1863-64, most of them were driven either west of the Missouri River or into the British possessions. Those driven west of the river allied themselves with the other Sioux tribes in that country, most of them with the Lissetons, and a few of them were induced to go on a reservation set apart for them near the Missouri River in Dakotah, but the largest part of these tribes are still nomads, and likely to be involved in the war should it come.

Near the mouth of the Yellowstone are several distinct tribes of Rees and Mandans, and further north are bands of Gros-Ventres and Assiniboins, all of whom are ostensibly friendly and likely to remain so, but who are dangerous from the fact that through British traders and Hudson Bay Company employes they are largely supplied with arms and ammunition, which they trade to the Sioux for horses, furs, robes, &c., these again being traded off as before. They are, however, the retail merchants and traders for the whole Sioux Nation.

West of the Missouri River, and north of the Platte, along the country drained by the Big Horn, Powder, Yellowstone and White Rivers, is the large body of the Sioux nation, and these are they who have been hostile and are most bitter. The leading bands among them are the Minne

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

From the Atlantic Monthly for September.

"The women of Columbus, Miss., animated by nobler sentiments than are many of their sisters, have shown themselves impartial in their offerings made to the memory of the dead. They strewed flowers alike on the graves of the Confederate and of the National soldiers."

By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of the grave-grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead;—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;—
Under the one, the Blue;
Under the other, the Gray.

These in the robings of glory,
Those in the gloom of defeat
All with the battle-blood gory,
In the dusk of eternity meet;—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;—
Under the laurel, the Blue;
Under the willow, the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers
Alike for the friend and the foe;—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the roses, the Blue;
Under the lilies, the Gray.

So with an equal splendor
The morning sun-rays fall,
With a touch, impartially tender,
On the blossoms blooming for all;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;—
Broidered with gold, the Blue;
Mellowed with gold, the Gray.

So, when the Summer calleth,
On forest and field of grain
With an equal murmur falleth
The cooling drip of the rain;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Wet with the rain, the Blue;
Wet with the rain, the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous deed was done;
In the storm of the years that are fading,
No braver battle was won;—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;—
Under the blossoms, the Blue,
Under the garlands, the Gray.

No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead!
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;—
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray.

THE MASSACRE OF THE MAMELUKES.

From All the Year Round.

MOHAMMED ALI, born in Roumelia in 1769, and raised to the Pashalick of Egypt in 1805, having in 1811 driven the Mamelukes, who were in rebellion against him, into Nubia, far beyond the first cataract, prevailed on 5,000 of the more peaceable of those warlike horsemen to come to Cairo and settle there under his protection. On the Koran, and by the sacred heads of the two martyr brothers, Hassan and Hooseyn, the favorite saints of the ancient city, the great Pasha had sworn to maintain SAIM BEY and his chiefs in all the posts of honor or emolument of which they were possessed. The Mamelukes had wasted their strength and thinned their numbers by the fiery charges which they had hurled against the dogged bayonets of MOHAMMED ALI's Turks and Albanians, from the Pyramids of Dagshoor to the shores of Nile that look on Philæ, and began at last to weary of open conflict.

Wily MOHAMMED'S professed intention was to unite all these turbulent men under the green standard of the Prophet, and march against the Wahabees, a reforming sect of Arabs that, ever since 1750, had been the plague and vexation of Egypt. For two years they had stopped the pilgrim caravan from Damascus, and had deprived the pashalick of the honor and benefit derivable from the annual pilgrimage to Mecca. The new pasha, impatient of their insolence, vowed their destruction, although he had hitherto been compelled to temporise with them. The Egyptians generally were eager for the war, the Aranout soldiers clamorous, the Turks angrily anxious, Cairo impatient in any way to get rid of both Turks and Aranouts, whose quarrels and scuffles were the torment of the quieter citizens, the horror of the traders in the bazaars, the detestation of the cook-shop keepers. The dim shaded streets of the city now echoed with the Albanian drum, the old mosques resounded with the clash of the war-cymbals. The great square of the Uzbeckeyh was crowded with troops; droves of camels were picketed in the plain below the cliff of the citadel and in the desert toward Suez. The half-naked dervishes shook their bamboo staffs, and howled their exhortations in all parts of the city to all true Moslems to march to the redemption of Mecca.

The leader of the expedition was not to be IBRAHIM, the stepson of MOHAMMED ALI, who had just driven the Mamelukes into Nubia, but the Pasha's favorite son, TOSSOON PASHA, a chivalrous, clever lad, only seventeen, who was the idol of the wild soldiery. TOSSOON, scarcely yet strong enough to bear a coat of mail under a desert sun, had been made governor of the citadel in 1805, a pasha of two tails in 1809, and, latterly, General-in-Chief of the Mecca expedition. FINATI, an Italian, who served in the Wahabee campaign, and has left an account of it on record, gives a glowing report of the young pasha, as kind, generous, affable, merciful and humane. While the bayonets are mustering at Heliopolis, and the camels, clustered with Albanians, are plodding from all parts of the country toward the city of white tents, newly sprung up under the palm-groves round Cairo, we must peruse a back-page or two of MOHAMMED ALI's history, without which the relationships of this large-minded and subtle man cannot be clearly understood.

The man who with a strong hand had wrested the Nile and its borders from the hands of the Beys, was a native of Cavalea, a small town of Roumelia, a district of Albania, the Epirus of the Greeks, and the birthplace of PYRRHUS. Losing his father in early life, he was adopted by the Governor of Cavalea, who protected him, and trained him to arms. His sagacity, vigilance and daring soon led to his being appointed in a subordinate way, as a collector of taxes—no sinecure in a mountainous country, covered with woods of cedar, oak and chestnut, good for ambuscades, and where every peasant is a hunter, a warrior and a hater of taxes. The young soldier had no scruples. He had to collect the taxes, and he did it quietly if he could; if not, roughly.

As it is not uncommon among the Turks to unite the duties of a soldier with the pursuits of a merchant, MOHAMMED became a dealer in tobacco—a business which he appears to have followed with considerable success, till the invasion of Egypt by the French called him to fulfill a higher destiny. The contingent of three hundred men raised by the township of Cavalea was placed under his command. ALI was now decorated with the higher title of Bin-Bashi, and recognized as a Captain of regular troops.

His conduct under the standard soon attracted the attention of KUSSOUR, the Governor of Cairo, who appointed the young Epirote to the command of a division of the army, under YOUSSOF BEY. The pay of the Albanian troops was in arrears, which caused their disaffection, and MOHAMMED refused obedience to the Governor unless this wrong was redressed. The Governor sent orders that he should appear before him that night; but ALI, not unacquainted with the object and usual termination of such private interviews, returned for answer that he would show himself only in broad daylight, and in the midst of his soldiers. Perceiving the danger with which he was threatened, KUSSOUR then admitted into Cairo the Albanian guards under TAHER PASHA, hoping that the intrigues of the one chief would counteract those of the other. But in this expectation he was grievously disappointed: for the mountaineers, in whatever points they might differ, now became unanimous in the one point of demanding their pay, and in all the measures which were suggested for compelling KUSSOUR to advance it. They attacked the palace, reduced the citadel, drove KUSSOUR and his household from the city, and finally the vice-regal power was deposited in the hands of the Pasha TAHER.

The tyrannical measures of this new ruler, however, brought his reign to a close at the end of twenty-two days, and the actual government of the country reverted to the hands of the Mamelukes, under the aged Ibrahim, OSMANN, BARDISSY and MOHAMMED ALI. The Porte, indeed, sent a Pasha of high rank to assume the direction of affairs at Cairo; but the Beys having once more the upper hand, seized the Viceroy soon after landing, and put him to death. The undisputed ascendancy of the Mamelukes might, in the end, have proved fatal to MOHAMMED ALI; who did not belong to that body. For this reason he contrived to embroil BARDISSY, who has been called the Hotspur of the Beys, with some of his associates, and finally, attacking him with his own hand, drove him from the capital, and reinstated the exiled Pasha, whom he intended to use merely as a tool for his own purposes. The Grand Signior, suspecting his ambitious views, issued orders, in the year 1804, that the Albanians should retire into their own country, intending, it may be presumed, to garrison the Egyptian fortresses with troops less disposed to insubordination. MOHAMMED, however, was proclaimed basha by the shouting soldiers. The Porte was weak in Egypt; the Mamelukes had the power of the old prætorian guards—they could raise, and they could depose. It was "a far cry" to Constantinople. A strong hand had seized the sceptre at last, and turned it into a battle-mace to brain his opponents. GOLDSMITH once said that BURKE winded into an argument like a serpent; like that subtle reptile, MOHAMMED had twisted toward the throne, alternately crouching and threatening. It was his at last—all that fair land; the vast river reaching from far in Africa to the Mediterranean; its rocks, its deserts, its towns, its broad green acres of millet and sugar-cane, its pyramids and temples.

KOURSCHID PASHA was endeavoring to house the Mamelukes against his rival, when the captain pasha suddenly arrived at Alexandria, and sent KOURSCHID orders to instantly give up the citadel to MOHAMMED and return himself to headquarters. The Mamelukes were, however, determined to strike another blow at the Albanian. The new pasha wished nothing better. He turned the city into one vast pitfall, and lay crouching behind the rock-walls of the citadel. Every flat roof, every fountain-court, was an ambuscade. MOHAMMED suggested to the sheiks, on whom he had the greatest reliance, to encourage the boys in their meditated assault, and even to promise them assistance should they resolve to enter the city. The Mamelukes, reposing implicit faith in their pretended friends, seized the first opportunity of bursting in at one of the gates which had been opened for the purpose of admitting some countrymen with their camels. Dividing their number into two parties, they advanced along the streets sounding their martial instruments, and anticipating a complete triumph. But they soon discovered their mistake; for, being attacked by the inhabitants on all sides, driven from post to post, and slaughtered without mercy, they sustained so severe a loss as from that moment to cease to be formidable. At the mosque gates, as the fountain foot, in the bazaars, in the squares, everywhere the Mamelukes were struck down, shot, or had the life cut or beaten out of them. All the prisoners were massacred, and eighty-three shaven heads sent to festoon the gory walls of the Imperial seraglio on the shores of the Bosphorus.

The Turks now began again their usual mean and cowardly policy. They had used MOHAMMED against the Mamelukes, now they would support the Beys against MOHAMMED. They sent a captain Pasha to Alexandria with instructions to assist ELFY, well known by his residence in England, in his endeavors to assume the vice-regal mantle, and thereby to depress the rising power of MOHAMMED. This envoy, upon his arrival, sent capidji Bashi to Cairo, summoned ALI to appear immediately at that port, where his master was ready to bestow him the government of Salonica.

The old bird was not caught with chaff. He was not to be lured by the shaking of a colored ribbon. MOHAMMED knew that behind the firman for the Pashalick of Salonica a bowstring was twisted. He told his friends he should be a fool and coward, indeed, after winning the Pasha's turban with only five hundred men, to surrender now, when he had fifteen hundred resolute men by his side.

"Cairo is to be publicly sold!" he exclaimed. "Whoever will give most blows of the sabre will win it and remain its master."

His demeanor toward the Pasha was, at the same time, submissive and dutiful; he artfully regretted that the mutinous state of the army would not permit him to obey the summons of his highness, and to have the ineffable pleasure of showing how ready he was on all occasions to bow the knee (slave that he was) before a representative of his imperial lord. At this very moment he was plotting with the Beys, and sending large sums of money to Constantinople, to secure friends on both sides of the Mediterranean. At length the Sultan, finding that ALI could not be deposed, and perceiving himself on the eve of a war with Russia, forwarded secret orders to the Capitan to make the best terms he could with the usurper, and to leave him in possession of the Viceroyalty. A short time after this occurrence the regular diploma confirming him in his office was transmitted by the Porte.

MOHAMMED accepted with profound gratitude the power so generously confided to him. He did not care to see that the Porte had only given what they could not refuse. The two great enemies of the new Viceroy—ELFY BEY and BARDISSY—conveniently dying about this time, MOHAMMED became at last the master of Egypt. Thinking nought done "while aught remained to do," he was about to march into Upper Egypt and annihilate the residue of the Mamelukes, when news reached him that war had broken out between Great Britain and the Ottoman Empire.

The Mamelukes, too, have a history worth repeating. They almost exactly resembled the Sultan's Janissaries, three thousand of whom were killed in 1826, during the revolt at Constantinople, which ended in their suppression. The latter were also released slaves or prisoners of war from Albania and the Danubian Provinces, Circassia and Georgia. The sheik's horse-tail standard was to the Mamelukes what the sacred regimental soup-kettle was to the Janissaries. Both were held together by the freemasonry of regimental tradition and the common desire of oppression and plunder. Both grew in power till they became dangerous to the Sultan. Egypt, after the Arab caliphs passed away, fell into the power of the Turks, and under their rule the Mamelukes first became known. By degrees their fourteen beys ruled the fourteen provinces of Egypt, the military republic being presided over in divan by a shaick-el-belled, or chief of the country. Sultan SELIM subdued them for a time, but the beys soon regained their power, and turned the viceroys into mere puppets of their own.

For years Egypt was torn asunder by the factions of these ambitious chieftains, alternately victorious, deposed and slain. No village was safe from these marauders. The peasants, finding industry wasted, no opportunity left for honest gain, and no security for property, became robbers and murderers, idle, hopeless, lying and dissolute. Wherever these savage horsemen fought, wherever their sabres flashed or their horses were spurred, the poor man's plot of millet was sure to be first trampled down and burned. Greedy as crocodiles and rapacious as vultures, these men were the last and worst of the plagues of Egypt. Now comes the gist of the old story we are now telling.

At the end of February, 1811, MOHAMMED ALI invited SAIM BEY, the chief of the Mamelukes, then in Cairo, to an audience to discuss the approaching campaign against the Wahabees. The Pasha wished to have his new friends under his standard, and to share with them the honor and plunder of the holy war. He was frank and familiar with the Bey, told him his own views, and invited him to disclose his. SAIM was a man of craft and penetration, but he yielded to this frankness and laid open his heart. He discussed the transport of troops past the dangerous coasts of the Red Sea, planned how to seize the defile of Jedeed Bogaz, and arranged how to drive the Wahabees from their hill breastworks at Cara Lembi. The Bey was flattered; his pride thawed; he forgot his hatred for the usurper, the slayer of his comrades and his kinsmen. He began to boast of the number of saddles he could fill, of the sabres at his disposal, of the bim-bashis under his influence. He spoke in a high and confident tone, with an inflation not unnoticed by those keen stealthy eyes sometimes, but seldom, turned full upon him. He spoke of the union and attachment of his Aranouts and Circassian horsemen with an unction and evident belief not unnoticed and not forgotten by MOHAMMED. The interview concluded by MOHAMMED, with many courteous nods of his turban of green banded with gold tissue, inviting the Mameluke chief and all his adherents capable of bearing arms to the citadel on the following Friday, to make final arrangements for the part the Mamelukes were to take in the ensuing campaign against the Arab schismatics. On his return from this gracious audience, SAIM communicated the news to his chieftains, and showed with what art he had concealed their plots, and how completely the crafty Albanian usurper had fallen into their snare.

One old greybeard alone was restless and dissatisfied. Old men, it was thought, often mistake their present suspicions for their past wisdom. He cried out at once:

"We are betrayed."

But the rest laughed at him. SAIM bent his brows and said:

"So much the worse if it be so; if there be danger we shall not want courage to meet it."

SAIM then called together his captains, lieutenants, sergeants, and standard bearers, and ordered them to accompany him to the lion's den, up on the citadel, in the forenoon of the next Friday.

In the meantime all Cairo was like a hive at swarming time. The sellers of limes stayed his quaint cry of "God make them easy to sell" to chat to the crier of "Odors of Paradise flowers of the Henna." The man with the black swollen goat's-skin of water on his back discoursed on all the unwonted bustle with the seller of sherbet; the itinerant pipe-cleaner with the dancing dervish; the red-eyed lupin-vender with the blind beggar at the fountain corner; the old men who watch the slippers at the doors of the mosque with the camel drivers from Samanoud; the sycamore-fig man wrangled over it with the donkey boys; the date merchant, cross-legged on the open counter of his store, argued it with the opium and perfume seller opposite, who had just risen from his evening prayer; even the caller to prayer, just descended, at sunset, from his balcony high up in the minaret, stopped the rose-seller who was passing in the midst of his cry, "The rose was a thorn—from the sweat of the Prophet it blossomed," to talk over the news of the great Friday's levee in the citadel.

Everywhere, from Shoobra to Boolak, from the fresh green fields under the shadow of the pyramids to the great sacred sycamore tree at Heliopolis, the talk was about the Mamelukes and the Wahabees. Even the naked shadoof-workers lifting the yellow Nile water in their creaking wheels strung with red pitchers were talking politics, and praising either MOHAMMED or SAIM BEY. There was, indeed, no dim, damp, narrow, winding defile of a lane where people were not thinking or talking of the Friday; no latticed window with a water-jug to cool in it where women of the harem were not prattling about the march of the Mamelukes.

Before dawn on the eventful Friday the drums were rolling and beating all through the city, in the green Uzbeekeyh, and on through the bazaars, summoning the pasha's troops to the grande parade. The notice was sudden, and there was a rumor among the soldiers that Tossoon PASHA was that day to be invested with the pelisse of commander-in-chief. There was therefore a great seizing of muskets and cartouch-boxes, a great belting on of swords, and adjustment of scarfs and sashes. The companies hurried from their quarters to form in the squares and open places, and were instantly marched off to the citadel and placed with extreme care in their respective stations. The bim-bashis went down the ranks, and strictly charged each man not to quit his post, on any pretext, not even for a moment. Their muskets were examined, and then carefully loaded.

The Mameluke procession of four hundred and seventy horsemen soon came winding across the millet fields and lupin-grounds between the pyramids and the Nile—along the raised earthen causeways between the corn-fields and the clover-fields. Their banners of yellow and crimson fluttered brightly in the morning air. The sun shone on the gold tissue that banded their turbans, on their striped white silk robes, on the golden flowers that studded their uniforms and half covered their close-linked coats of mail. The sunbeams of March, in Egypt clear and burning, glittered on the embossed gold and silver of their pistol butts, the handles of their handgars, the hilts of their Damascus yataghans. Their saddle-clothes were stiff with lace; their cartouch-boxes and huge stirrups—even the bindings of their high saddles—were gilt. A tulip-bed in a breeze, a Summer wind ruffling half a mile of poppies, present not a more gorgeous sight. Young striplings, beautiful as women, were there, proud of youth and courage as yet untried, reining in their white Arab stallions side by side with brown, scarred, bearded veterans who had dashed their horses on the bayonets of NAPOLEON'S old fire-eating grenadiers, and who rode grimly on, careless whether it was a levee or a battle, so they got their chibouk and opium at night, and their crust and kibab at the regular hour. So the procession came, the drums and banners, those four hundred and seventy light-hearted reckless horsemen. A thunder-cloud hung over their heads. On the face of one of them only unheeded fell a slant sunbeam, and that sunbeam was an unheeded omen.

With a fanfare of trumpets and a roll of kettle-drums the Mamelukes' officers entered the ancient city, and wound through its devious defiles, under the high awnings, past the fountains of the mosques, up, up toward the citadel. They were led by three of their Generals, among whom SAIM BEY was specially conspicuous. At the gate they were received by the Turkish and Nubian infantry with military honors. They passed the gate, passed on to the palace on the higher ground, between the fortress walls studded with cannon. The citadel dates back to the days of SALADIN, even to those of AMROU. There was a fortress there in the times of the Pharaohs. It is, like other fortresses, a series of covered ways between bastion and bastion, alternating with open parade grounds. The four hundred and seventy men threw themselves from their horses at the steps that led up to JOSEPH'S granite-columned hall, shook the dust from their glittering robes, adjusted their swords, pistols and poniards with warlike confidence, and entered.

The three chiefs were instantly summoned into the Hall of Audience, where MOHAMMED ALI sat with his favorite Albanian adviser, HASSAN PASHA, "a close contriver of all harms." The pasha was, as usual, bland, grave, open-hearted, clear-eyed, and serene of countenance. He seemed even to dwell upon his guest's words with an anxious curiosity at once unusual and flattering. They talked of the Wahabees and the blows that should be struck at them. Many compliments and civilities passed.

Presently the Pasha, growing graver, clapped his hands, and Nubians entered with smoking coffee-pots, gold trays and little cups set in gilt frames in the Turkish manner. Still they chatted. Then more slaves in flowing white entered with the long cherry stems and the broad red clay bowls filled with that golden-threaded tobacco of which the Pasha himself was so good a judge; for had he not once to buy and sell it? They bring red-hot charcoal in silver censers, and throwing themselves at the feet of the Mameluke chiefs, swing round the pipe-stems and present the amber mouthpieces to the honored guests. Just then, however, the Pasha rose from his divan, stroked his perfumed beard with his white jeweled hand, thrust his feet into his red slippers, and withdrew, as if to leave his guests for the present more at their ease.

But his face blackened as he entered the near ante-chamber, where the armed Captain of the guard eagerly waited his orders. The Pasha's hands were feverishly clutching his sword handle, his eyes dilating, his mustachios alive to the very tips, like a tiger's tail before it springs. These false Mamelukes, he said, have been plotting to seize the citadel, and overturn his power, the moment the army leaves the city. It had even been proposed in the Mameluke camp to seize the Pasha himself on his way to Suez. Name of the prophet! was this to be endured longer. On their heads be it. There is but one God, and MAHOMET is his prophet. The Captain of the guard was instantly to close and bar the gates of the citadel. The moment SAIM PASHA and the two Generals took horse, the troops were to fire on them and upon every Mameluke within reach. The soldiers in the town were to destroy all fugitives, while the Albanians on the plain below the citadel exterminated the residue. The fiery cross was also to be at one sent round to all the provincial governors, so that not one Mameluke should be left.

The three Mameluke chiefs waiting and waiting, finding the pasha did not return, and being, moreover, informed that he had retired to his harem, (which was an end to all further questions, that being inviolate,) began either to be distrustful or else to think it due etiquette to leave. Scarcely had they thrown themselves into their saddles than a rain of fire broke upon them from behind the ramparts. The bullets tore through their ranks from every side; all was confusion, dismay and horror. Tossing up their arms and firing vainly at the walls, they were mowed down by hundreds. In vain the maddened men spurred up every passage only to find fresh death bursting on them. SAIM PASHA, some said, was taken and led before the pasha, who upbraided him with his treachery, and with the murder of his adopted father, ELFY BEY. He was then haled out and his head struck off. FINATI, however, who was present, says that SAIM gained his saddle and dashed down, sword in hand, to the outer gate of the citadel. It was closed inexorably, like the rest, and he fell before it pierced with innumerable bullets. Some of the Mamelukes, indeed, succeeded in taking refuge in the Pasha's harem, and in the house of TOUSSOON; but they were all dragged forth, conducted before the Kiaya Bey, and beheaded on the spot. The lifeless body of the brave SAIM was exposed to every infamy. A rope was passed round the neck, and the bloody carcase dragged through the various parts of the city. MENOUF, who was in Cairo at the time, assures his readers that the streets, during two whole days, bore the appearance of a place taken by assault. Every kind and degree of violence was committed under pretence of searching for the devoted Mamelukes; and it was not till five hundred houses had been sacked, much valuable property destroyed, and many lives lost, that AZI and his son rode out of the citadel to repress the popular fury. MOHAMMED noted among the slain four hundred and seventy mounted Mamelukes, besides their attendants, who usually served on foot. The number of victims in the end did not fall short of a thousand. The heads of the principal officers were embalmed and sent as an acceptable present to the sultan. May victims, whose equestrian skull was now of no avail, and who were crowded together and encumbered with their dress of ceremony, avoided present death by surrendering themselves. The wicket of the citadel gate was then opened, and they were dragged out one by one to the court of the citadel, where they were first stripped and then beheaded, receiving their fate, it is said, with undaunted resolution, and only indignant that they were deprived of the opportunity of exercising their valor against their executioners. Pent in like sheep in a slaughter-house, these brave men were struck dead one after the other. A few boys alone were saved, because they were young and beautiful.

One Mameluke Chief alone escaped, and he only by some Providence so near a miracle that it will never be forgotten as long as the Nile flows through Egypt. This Chief, AMIM BEY, a brother of the assassinated ELFY, had arrived late for the procession. SAIM had already passed through the citadel gate; he therefore took a lower place in the ranks, and probably was to have taken the same place on the return. Hearing the gates shut suddenly, and seeing the firing begin, he instantly knew the treachery that was at work, and spurred his horse up a narrow turn to a lofty terrace close to where the great mosque of Mohammed Ali now stands, and a little to the north of the Roomaylee Gate. The fire might be slacker there, or AMIM might have ridden into a corner, he knew not where. There was a gap in the old wall; all the repairs having been given to the bastions and curtains facing the town. The precipice ran forty feet down to the sandy plain below. On one side rose the minarets of Cairo and the domes of countless mosques; in the distance spread the valley of the Nile and the cones of the great pyramids. One last look, then AMIM spurred his noble horse madly at the gap, and sprang out into the air as from a four-pair of stairs' window. It was like leaping from a shot-tower or from a cloud. There is a Providence for the brave. Some genii or peris wafted him through the air. He floated down as if on the enchanted wooden horse of the Arabian story. In plain words, the long drift of rubbish from the ruined wall broke his fall. He lifted himself, half stunned, from his poor dead horse, and found himself whole and sound under the precipice from which he had leaped. An Arab (some say Albanian officer) had, luckily for him, pitched his black tent and picketed his horses close to where he fell. Instantly AMIM entered and threw himself on the rites of Arab hospitality. It was granted. The Arab protected him, and kept him concealed till the soldiers had wreaked their fury. When rumors of AMIM'S escape reached MOHAMMED, the Arab generously gave the fugitive a horse and sped him to Syria. FINATI afterwards saw him at the palace of SULEYMAN PASHA at Acre.

The search for the Mamelukes was very hot and greedy in Cairo, a Mameluke's head being now worth considerably more than a melon. The whole city was full of lamentations. The carnage and disorder was taken advantage of by malice and plunder. Many innocent persons were killed by mistake or in the hurry of the slaughter. A few of the Mamelukes still lay concealed or barricadoed in their own houses, or in the houses of the braver and more faithful of their friends and dependents. In some instances, where a desperate resistance was feared, their houses were burnt down with all the inmates and treasures. Five hundred houses were either sacked or destroyed. In many cases the soldiers risked their lives in regular siege rather than lose their plunder. The rapine lasted six days.

The order given at the same time for the slaughter of all the remaining Mamelukes in Egypt, within the course of a month, brought in seven or eight hundred more heads from the towns and villages up the Nile. These heads were daily exposed at Cairo, before the gates of the citidel. It was a more arduous task to effect the destruction of those Mamelukes who, to the number of eight or nine hundred sabres, besides negroes and Arabs, were still encamped in Upper Egypt under the command of IBRAHIM BEY. A large body of troops was sent against them, who were said to have eventually surprised and slaughtered them.

So little compunction did the Pasha feel when reflecting on the occurrence, that, on being informed that he was reproached by all French travelers in their narratives for this inhuman massacre, he replied that he would have a picture of it painted, together with one of the murder of the DUC D'ENGHEIN, and leave to posterity what judgment it might pass on the two events.

It is probable that MOHAMMED slew only that he should not be slain. The following is the version of the story given by his friends: JUSSOUF, Pasha of Damascus, having been unsuccessful in his attempts to repel the attacks of that formidable sect of Arabs, the Wahabees, a commission was given to SULIMAN, Pasha of Acre, to send his head to Constantinople; but JUSSOUF escaped his fate by a timely flight to Egypt, where he was hospitably received and protected by MOHAMMED ALI. SULIMAN afterward, succeeding no better against the Wahabees, fell into disgrace with the Porte, which ordered the Viceroy of Egypt to undertake the recovery of Mecca and Medina from those sectaries, and promised him the governments of Damascus and Acre as a reward. The Pasha of Acre was, on the accounts, extremely indignant with MOHAMMED ALI, and eagerly listened to a proposal made to him by the Mamelukes, of joining forces and falling upon the viceroy after his army should be diminished by the departure of the troops destined for Arabia. This treachery was, however, discovered to MOHAMMED ALI by a person in the confidence of SAIM BEY, who had been bribed to disclose his master's secrets; and MOHAMMED resolutely resolved to oppose it by an anticipated treachery.

So fell the Mameluke power in Egypt; and, though we may condemn the treachery which led to their massacre, we cannot lament the fact. If MOHAMMED ALI could have driven them to open battle, he did not want courage to have met them face to face. They had been the cruel oppressors of Egypt for generations. They had well earned their punishment. If men and women were merely animals, there would be no Government preferable to an enlightened despotism. Such was the despotism of MOHAMMED ALI; but the despotism of the Mamelukes had been selfish, savage and merciless. They had fought over Egypt as wolves fight over a carcase. Under MOHAMMED'S care the mummy nation, so long bound hand and foot, came to life. Some day it may gather strength and grope its way from the grave-cavern of slavery upward toward the light of sunshine and freedom. To Egypt and to all nations God send that day, and speedily.

CROMWELL.—CROMWELL was a fanatic, and all fanatics are morally the worse for their fanaticism: they set dogma above virtue, they take their own ends for God's ends, and their own enemies for His. But that this man's religion was sincere who can doubt? It not only fills his most private letters, as well as his speeches and dispatches, but it is the only clue to his life. For it, when past forty, happy in his family; well to do in the world, he turned out with his children and exposed his life to sword and bullet in obscure skirmishes as well as in glorious fields. On his death bed his thoughts wandered not like those of NAPOLEON among the eddies of battle or in the mazes of statecraft, but among the religious questions of his youth. Constant hypocrisy would have been fatal to his decision. The double-minded man is unstable in all his ways. This man was not unstable in any of his ways: his course is as straight as that of a great force of nature. There is something not only more than animal, but more than natural in his courage. If fanatics so often beat men of the world in council it is partly because they throw that die of earthly destiny with a steady hand as those whose great treasure is not here.

Walking amidst such perils, not of sword and bullet only, but of envious factions and intriguing enemies on every side, it was impossible that CROMWELL should not contract a wariness, and perhaps more than a wariness of step. It was impossible that his character should not in some measure reflect the darkness of his time. In establishing his Government he had to feel his way, to sound men's dispositions, to conciliate different interests; and these are processes not favorable to simplicity of mind, still less favorable to the appearance of it, yet compatible with general honesty of purpose. As to what is called his hypocritical use of Scriptural language, Scriptural language was his native tongue. In it he spoke to his wife and children, as well as to his armies and his Parliaments: it burst from his lips when he saw victory at Dunbar: it hovered on them in death, when policy, and almost consciousness, was gone.

He said that he would gladly have gone back to private life. It is incredible that he should have formed the design, perhaps not incredible that he should have felt the desire. Nature, no doubt, with high powers gives the wish to use them; and it must be bitter for one who knows that he can do great things, to pass away before great things have been done. But when great things have been done for a great end on an illustrious scene, the victor of Naseby, Dunbar and Worcester, the saviour of a nation's cause, may be ready to welcome the evening hour of memory and repose, especially if, like CROMWELL, he has a heart full of affection and a happy home.

Of the religion of hero-worship I am no devotee. Great men are most precious gifts of Heaven, and unhappy is the nation which cannot produce them at its need. But their importance in history becomes less as civilization goes on. A Timour or an Attila towers unapproachably above his horde; but in the last great struggle which the world has seen, the CROMWELL was not a hero, but an intelligent and united nation. And to whatever age they may belong, the greatest, the most godlike of men, are men, not gods. They are the offspring, though the highest offspring, of their age. They would be nothing without their fellow-men. Did CROMWELL escape the intoxication of power which has turned the brains of other favorites of fortune, and bear himself always as one who held the Government as a trust from God? It was because he was one of a religious people. Did he, amid the temptations of arbitrary rule, preserve his reverence for law, and his desire to reign under it? It was because he was one of a law-loving people. Did he in spite of fearful provocation, show on the whole remarkable humanity? It was because he was one of a brave and humane people. A somewhat larger share of the common qualities—this, and this alone it was which, circumstances calling him to a great trust, had raised him above his fellows. The impulse which lent vigor and splendor to his Government came from a great movement, not from a single man. The Protectorate with its glories was not the conception of a lonely intellect, but the revolutionary energy of a mighty nation concentrated on a single chief.—*Goldwin Smith.*

THE LAND OF THE SNOB.

From Punch.

ILLUSTRIOUS Visitor, hail!
Right welcome to Albion's shore!
Wherever you go, through the streets or by rail,
Bystanders will holloa and roar.
Be prepared with your eyes and your ears,
For the stare and the shouts of the mob,
Their aloft flourished hats, and demonstrative cheers;
For Old England's the Land of the Snob, of the Snob;
Old England's the Land of the Snob.

The people of England are free,
And Heaven for equality thank:
But none have such wild adoration as we
For folks of superior rank.
On the toes of each other we tread,
With delight, at the heels of a "nob,"
And in herds we await and pursue a crowned head;
For Old England's the Land of the Snob, of the Snob:
Old England's the Land of the Snob.

To put on sweet Majesty's hat
Would joy to a Briton impart.
The cushion to press where it sat,
With lips, some could find in their heart.
There are those, could they do such a thing,
On a tempting occasion, as rob,
Who a tooth-brush would filch from a king;
For Old England's the Land of the Snob, of the Snob:
Old England's the Land of the Snob.

A VISIT TO VICTOR HUGO.

From the Leipsic Gartenlaube.

Admirers of VICTOR HUGO had made it almost a duty, on my departure for Jersey, that I should convey to him their greetings. Accordingly, a few weeks after my arrival I made inquiries concerning his residence, and learned that after the banishment of the French refugees from the Island the sister-island of Guernsey had invited VICTOR HUGO to a formal settlement there, and that he had resided on the latter island for about ten years.

When I arrived in Jersey in October the Autumn storms had already begun. The sea had become very uncertain, and English steamers were frequently detained by fogs and violent storms. Then came contradictory rumors concerning VICTOR HUGO'S residence, and I finally concluded to put off my excursion to Guernsey and the other Channel islands until Spring. My stay in Jersey was drawing to its close, and early in April I sent my compliments by letter, with the inquiry whether he was actually living in Guernsey, and whether my visit would be welcome to him. By the return steamer came a reply which politely answered both inquiries in the affirmative.

I set out therefore on the morning of April 5. After an hour and a-half's journey, the bold outlines of the fortress-like island of Serk, and at the same time, the long, moderately-high coast lines of Guernsey appeared in the northeast. A half hour later and we had reached St. Peter's Port, the capital city. The island of Guernsey is not of so great extent as Jersey, but also unites to an abundance of other natural beauties, the character of grandeur which renders Jersey so attractive; and as now the houses of St. Peter's Port, lying around the blue bay like an amphitheatre, were spread out before me, I rejoiced two-fold at the pleasant panorama on account of the exile, for even in circumstances free from care, even in free-will, self-banishment, the home is not easily spared, and so it was a pleasant feeling to me that Nature had here united all her charms in order to console the banished poet. Whoever has seen Syra-Genoa or Amalfi from the sea can readily form a conception of St. Peter's Port. One street is built above the other, and each row of houses peeps over the shoulders of its neighboring row. Next the harbor is the business part of the city, containing principally old-fashioned houses, while further up are English cottages and beautiful villas; and high above, the English flag—the Union Jack—floated in the breeze.

It was near noon as I turned my steps toward that part of the city to which I had been directed, in answer to my inquiry in relation to VICTOR HUGO'S residence. Hauteville, one of the far-in, conspicuous parts of the city which crown the coast, contains among other handsome buildings a fine two-story house, distinctly visible from the sea, and which is distinguished from the rest by the exceedingly comfortable arrangement of the roof. Along the edge runs a railing, and in the same manner every balcony is furnished with a gallery; steps unite the one with the other. Finally, a glass-house, surrounded by flowers and looking not unlike a photographical workshop, rises from the right side of the roof. This hanging garden forms the studio of VICTOR HUGO. This enviable retreat had already been pointed out to me from the sea, and I had also been given to understand that the poet had been living for a long time without his family. As I now rung at the door of the building, which from the street presented much the appearance of a barrack, it was opened by a blonde French maid of discretionary years.

Being informed of the object of my visit, she asked whether an audience-hour had been previously sought and granted; and it was only after considerable hesitation that she decided to take my card up to the roof—for, said she, although M. VICTOR HUGO will not be working at this hour—he begins at 6 in the morning—he will now be engaged with his toilet; then is his breakfast hour, and following that a carriage excursion, which renders him very much occupied to-day. Having finally succeeded in persuading her to ascend, I betook myself, upon her recommendation, through a corridor into the well-cared-for garden. By degrees this changed into a luxurious fruit and vegetable garden, in which nothing was forgotten that could tempt the appetite. I halted beyond a clump of evergreens in order to obtain a wider horizon for my observations. At the foot of this charmingly-situated house and garden of Hauteville the blue water gleamed with its varied shipping, while far below the old historical castle Cornel projected into the sea, and all its windows shone in the midday sunshine. Further south the diversified Archipelago, which forms the vanguard of Guernsey on the side of France, the old mother-land rises in full relief against the distant fog, in red, brown, rocky masses, granite fragments of the continent which have been formed into united cliff-islands by the wild current of the channel. Although adorned with evergreens and bathed in the warm Spring sunshine, they still appeared inhospitable and ever attracted the eye anew through the picturesque effect of their bold lines. As I glanced from this entrancing picture toward the house, I observed a human figure moving upon the roof, and certainly in a condition which well indicated the appropriateness of that toilet hour spoken of in the beginning. The figure had stepped out of the conservatory into the open air, evidently in order to take an oriental bath. The short, white full beard, and the white hair of this vigorous man left me in no doubt concerning the person. It was, indeed, no other than the author of *Orientals* himself.

About twenty minutes later a sprightly waiting-maid—such a one as MOLIÈRE so happily describes—came curtseying toward me, accompanied by a chocolate-colored greyhound, and invited me to follow her in. "Only to the first floor, Sir," added she, as I questioningly glanced upward to the roof, and led me through the corridor to the foot of a staircase, which was so darkened by heavy hangings that further progress seemed like treading into a cloud. My guide succeeded, however, in assisting me through this artificial darkness, and as she finally left me, with the request to have patience for a short time, I found myself in a moderately-sized room containing two windows; and the probability seemed to be that I should have considerable time for observation. Suffice it, however, to say, that the choice of the Rococo furniture had been very carefully made; that over the piano, under a canopy, was displayed in a gilt frame an improvisation of VICTOR HUGO'S, dated at Veviers, "*Les fleurs soul*," &c., &c., and dedicated to him in caligraphic eulogy by one of the poet's admirers; that further over the wide chimney-place hung two photographs with the signature, "VICTOR HUGO, Guernsey, 1858;" Indian-ink pen-drawings of the f

crack at any moment. But when several men come together, each feels no longer solitary in presence of Nature, and hurries thoughtlessly away from the horrid scene.—*Literary Remains of the Emperor Maximilian.*

A WISH.

BY MATTHEW ARNOLD.

I ask not that my bed of death
From bands of greedy heirs be free;
For these besiege the latest breath
Of fortune's favored sons, not me.

I ask not each kind soul to keep
Tearless, when of my death he hears;
Let those who will, if any weep!
There are worse plagues on earth than tears.

I ask but that my death may find
The freedom to my life denied;
Ask but the folly of mankind,
Then, then at last, to quit my side.

Spare me the whispering, crowded room,
The friends who come, and gape, and go;
The ceremonious air of gloom—
All, that makes death a hideous show!

Nor bring, to see me cease to live,
Some doctor full of phrase and fame,
To shake his sapient head and give
The ill he cannot cure a name.

Nor fetch, to take the accustomed toll
Of the poor sinner bound for death,
His brother doctor of the soul,
To canvass with official breath.

The future and its viewless things,—
That undiscovered mystery
Which one who feels death's winnowing wings
Must needs read clearer, sure, than he!

Bring none of these! but let me be,
While all around in silence lies,
Moved to the window near, and see
Once more before my dying eyes

Bathed in the sacred dews of morn
The wide aerial landscape spread,—
The world which was ere I was born,
The world which lasts when I am dead.

Which never was the friend of *one*
Nor promised love it could not give,
But lit for all its generous sun,
And lived itself, and made us live.

There let me gaze, till I become
In soul with what I gaze on wed!
To feel the universe my home;
To have before my mind—instead

Of the sick-room, the mortal strife,
The turmoil for a little breath—
The pure eternal course of life,
Not human combatings with death.

Thus feeling, gazing, let me grow
Composed, refreshed, ennobled, clear;
Then willing let my spirit go
To work or wait elsewhere or here!

SHOOTING NIAGARA.

From the London Review.

There are few men who have reached thirty years of life, who cannot look back with pleasure upon the time when they first read the writings of Mr. CARLYLE. To the young—to those just entering upon life, which stretched before them with its vast expanse, a peculiar charm was felt in Mr. CARLYLE's writings. The gleams of humor, the snatches of eloquence, the passionate earnestness of the preacher, stirred vague feelings. But Mr. CARLYLE's writings have done even more than this. He has raised up a transcendental school. Its most prominent disciples are Mr. FROUDE, Mr. RUSKIN, Mr. KINGSLEY, and the author of *Guy Livingstone.* Mr. FROUDE's *Henry VIII.* would probably never have existed had not Mr. CARLYLE's *Cromwell* been already painted. Mr. RUSKIN's views on political economy are taken straight from the pages of the denouncer of BENTHAM. Mr. KINGSLEY's *Hereward* is a Carlyleian ideal, while Mr. LAWRENCE marks the decadence of Carlyleism in its worst and most material form. Mr. CARLYLE has certainly made his mark upon the literature of the day. It is quite true that his worshippers are men of a weak poetical kind of mind. In spite of all Mr. FROUDE's vague declamations about his hero, in spite of Mr. RUSKIN's political economy, in spite of Mr. KINGSLEY's giant muscles, the laws of evidence are not altered—ADAM SMITH is not displaced, and the biceps muscle is not considered as a proof of honor and integrity. On the other hand, however, Mr. CARLYLE has found himself more and more in direct antagonism with the practice of the day. While he and his followers have been preaching transcendentalism, the world has been acting more and more upon utilitarian principles. While he has been advocating Toryism, the world has been accepting Liberalism. The more he and his followers have preached idealism, the faster has an exactly opposite school risen.

And proportionately as these changes of opinion have taken place, so have Mr. CARLYLE's utterances become wilder and more spasmodic. Each new book that he has published has still more and more shown a mind undisciplined—has revealed more and more in growing ugliness the results of unbridled license. Of late years he has taken no pains to conceal his contempt for the great body of his fellow-creatures. He has couched his thoughts, too, in a jargon which reminds us more of the language of BROWNING's Spanish monk than of anybody else:

> "Blasted lay that rose-acacia
> We're so proud of. Hy, Zy, Hine!
> 'St! there's vespers. Plena gratâ.
> Ave Virgo! Gr-r-r you swine!"

And "Gr-r-r you swine!" has for the last twenty years been Mr. CARLYLE's burden. He has not hesitated in his *Frederick the Great* to denounce this fair earth as a rotten dungheap of a world." He proclaims in his discourses on the negro question, that there is only one remedy for man—"a collar round his neck, and a cart-whip over his back."

Knowing all this, we are not at all surprised at Mr. CARLYLE's last utterance in *Macmillan's Magazine*, "Shooting Niagara: and After?" We should have been much surprised had it been anything different to what it is. The man who has consistently all his life admired the doctrine of Force, is not so much likely to be convinced of his error as to raise a fresh scream at the spectacle of a great nation fast progressing to self-government. The man who latterly seems only to have felt any remorse when he remembered that white men cannot be sold and treated like slaves, is not likely to be touched by the thought of enfranchisement. The moral decrepitude of Mr. CARLYLE's later writings has prevented us from even hoping that such change could take place. Mr. CARLYLE's latest utterance is nothing more than an echo of what he has said twenty times before. There are thoughts in his "Shooting Niagara" which correspond nearly word for word with others in his "Discourse on the Nigger Question." And yet it would be unjust to say there is nothing new. The very first sentence shows us that there is a new hero yet to take his place in the Carlyleian Walhalla. Mr. CARLYLE begins his paper with, "There probably never was since the Heptarchy ended, or almost since it began, so hugely critical an epoch in the history of England as this, * * * in which, with no Norman invasion now ahead, to lay hold of it, to bridle and regulate it for us, and guide it into higher and wider regions, the question of utter death or of nobler life for the poor country was so uncertain." Here is a chance for the Froudes and the Kingeleys. WILLIAM the Bastard, as he called himself, is now to be whitewashed. The man who plundered our fathers, who strove to his utmost to extirpate our language, because n e could not understand it—the man who made killing a red deer of greater importance than killing a fellow-creature, is to be the new saint in the English hagiology. This, however, by the way. It is with a mean question that we are most interested. And here we are not quite without some guidance—whether utter death or a nobler new life is reserved for England. [illegible]rade of prophecy is rather dangerous. [illegible]RLYLE, however, cannot object if we ju[illegible] present prophecy by his previous performances in the same line. We have some recollection of the dismal vaticinations which he uttered seventeen years ago in his "Latter-Day Pamphlets." Not one of them, however, has come true.

A HOPEFUL CANDIDATE FOR ORDERS.—At the recent ordination of one of the English Bishops, one of the candidates for deacons' orders was so low in his theological attainments that he was very near being "plucked." As, however, he had been strongly recommended to the Bishop for his piety and zeal his Lordship consented to ordain him, but warned him that he must study very diligently before he came up [illegible] next examination, urging him to familiarize himself with that well-known theological work, *Butler's Analogy.* When the young man departed, his Lordship accompanied him to the door. He seated himself in the omnibus to proceed to the railway station. The Bishop went up to him kindly, shook hands with him, and, as a parting reminder about the *Analogy*, exclaimed, "Good-bye, Mr. ——. Don't forget the '*Butler!*" "Oh, yes, my Lord," replied Mr. ——, "I've just given him five shillings!" and before the astonished prelate could offer any explanation the omnibus had driven off.

DEATH OF A BOY SOLDIER.—Gently the balmy Summer breezes creep into the tent wards, laden with the rich fragrance of roses, violets, and jasmine, offering their mute sympathy to those who shall never more walk forth to behold them growing in luxuriant beauty. WILLIAM MILLER, a boy of fifteen, is one of these. He is an orphan, and was the pet of fond grandparents, who consented to let him join the Union Army to escape rebel conscription. He is a mere child; his dark, deep, expressive eyes, shaded by long, drooping lashes, light up with happiness his face of marble paleness, as he receives the comforts of life and the kindness of friends once more, after long months of homesickness and starvation. His spirit is buoyant with the anticipation of seeing his native State of Tennessee entirely rescued from the destroying hand of treason, and he is proud of having suffered for the flag of freedom. But at times those bright eyes are clouded; not that he for one moment regrets his experiences, bitter as they have been, in contrast with the doting care in which he was reared; yet he talks a good deal about that little home in the far-off mountains, and it is easy to discern that the tidings which cannot come from those he so dearly loves there would bring him great happiness. He is too manly in his patriotism, however, to give way to these restless longings, and stifles the secret unquiet of his heart by a bravely forced cheerfulness. The doctor is sure that he cannot live much longer, and thinks best that he should be told. It is a painful duty thus to blight all the hopes which cling to earth.

One day, as he was talking about his grandparents, and how much he should have to tell them when he got home, he was asked, "But suppose, MILLER, that it was God's will for you not to get well, but to go to a better world above, how would you feel?" The awful possibility flashed upon him for the first time, and, bursting into tears, he exclaimed, "Must I die, and never see grandpapa and grandmamma again? * * * I can die for the country, but I do want to see them once more." After a little while, with a maturity and strength of character far beyond his years, he sweetly acquiesced in the will of the wise Disposer of our joys and sorrows, and transferred his thoughts to eternal realities. He was comforted by the thought that he should meet those he loved in the heavenly home. "And perhaps they may be there now," he said, "waiting for me." At another time, on being reminded that his best and most loving Friend was always near him, he said that he wished that he loved him better, and knew how to pray to him aright. "Can't you say, God be merciful to me a sinner?" "O yes, but do you call that praying?" With his thin, white hands meekly clasped upon his breast, he would lie for hours repeating with his slowly-moving lips this petition. God heard and answered it. A settled peace filled his soul, making those last few days the beginning of immortal glory to him, as he awaited with triumphant faith the hour of transition. To the end his patriotism glowed warmly; he asked, the day before he died, that a little flag which was in the tent might be put up where he could see it. "I would love to have that dear flag the last thing that my eyes shall rest upon on earth." Patiently he suffered until within a few hours of his death, when he sank into a deep sleep, to awake no more here. As we gazed at his little form in the coffin, with the flag he died for laid across his snowy shrond, that impressive, mysterious "Why?" which is so often asked in life, came to our thoughts. Why should one so pure and innocent be called to offer his young life in a struggle for which he was in no manner responsible? Eternity will unfold all the hidden reasons; but sometimes we even now catch a glimpse of them, remembering that no devotion is too precious a sacrifice for the principles of truth and liberty, and that the longest life could not be crowned with loftier praise than the death of a child-patriot? A wreath of white rose-buds was woven for the funeral of our little loved one; a single pink rose was laid with tears on the flag-covered coffin by the soldier-nurse who had tenderly cared for him through his illness.—*Atlantic for September.*

THE SMALA.—It is commonly supposed that the Smala was ABD EL KADER's camp; but it was really something very different, his movable Mascara, or capital. This new and singular organization was simply an agglomeration of private hearths. To the Smala, as to a common asylum and place of security, the Arab tribes sent their treasures, their herds, their women, their children, their aged and their sick. It became an immense moving capital, amounting to more than 20,000 souls. It followed the Sultan's movements, advancing to the more cultivated districts, or retreating to the Sahara, according to the fluctuations of his fortunes. When in the Sahara, the numerous tents of the Smala were lost in the distant horizon. When in the Tell, they filled up the valley, and covered the slopes of the mountains. It was arranged with military regularity. The *deiras*, or households, with their tents varying in number according to the respective strength of each, were distributed into four large encampments. Each *deira* knew its place. Each chief had his station marked and his functions appointed, according to his importance or the confidence he inspired. AB DEL KADER spared no pains to encourage and popularize a system of emigration, which daily increased from the strongest of human impulses, and thus gradually and imperceptibly bound the Arab tribes to him by the strongest of human ties. Four tribes were set apart to watch, protect and guide the Samla in its wanderings. A body of regulars kept guard over it. Jews were expressly commissioned to advance sums of money to the needy. Ultimately, indeed, the Smala became a powerful check on the disaffection of the tribes. For when the French, alluring them with fair promises, said to them, "Come over to us, we will protect you," an invisible voice whispered in their ears, "I have your women, your children, your flocks, beware!" Thus an establishment, which was at first constituted by AB DEL KADER as a measure of domestic arrangement, became in his hands a vast and widely-extended political engine.

MAXIMILIAN ON MANLY SPORTS.—I like games in which the original nature of man is shown in its full truth better than the enervating and indecent amusements of our luxurious modern society. Here it is bulls that perish; there the spirit and the soul disappear in feeble sentimental frivolity. I love the old times. I do not deny it; not the times when men lived in a cloud of hair-powder, amid wild flowers and maudlin idyls, but those when the feeling of chivalry was developed in tournaments; when brave women did not pretend to faint and ask for a scent-bottle on seeing a drop of blood; when men hunted the wild boar and the bear in the free forest—not, as now, behind a barricade. That strong age brought forth strong children. What has remained to us from the manly sports of our fathers? It is not hunting, for what we call hunting is to send a fatal ball from a safe distance at a tamed bear. There remains only war, which philanthropists, notwithstanding their thirty years' efforts, have not as yet succeeded in abolishing, and two other sports which are still retained by two peoples who have not yet sunk into effeminacy. The first is fox-hunting in England, in which men expose themselves to risks that are worthy of them, and shrink from no obstacle in their efforts to reach the goal; and though people say it is unnecessary to endanger one's life for so insignificant an object, I believe that those who shrink from unnecessary danger will not find courage where it is indispensable. The other sport to which I allude is the Spanish bull-fight, which is a true national game of the olden time. It is true that it excites the savage passions which are innate in man, but it also excites the desire to use their strength; and he who takes an enthusiastic interest in such scenes will not want inclination for other things, and will at least not perish in apathy. There is still steadfast and proud chivalry in the Spanish character, and, notwithstanding the sport which has descended to them from their ancestors, the Spaniards are pious and charitable.—*Literary Remains of the Emperor Maximilian.*

THE PARIS DEMI-MONDE.—It is a curious feature of the manners of the French that the *demi-monde* ladies insist as much as their superior sisters on admiration being bestowed upon them, not only in private but also in public. That private admiration is theirs cannot be doubted, but have they also a right to take their places in society on the same footing as those who claim a degree of respect on account of their having a character to injure? Strauss, lessees of other concerts, theatres, or other places of fashionable resort are overrun by *les cocodettes* who style themselves by the most renowned names of society, and are surrounded by men who are not ashamed to go and flirt with them in presence of their more respectable acquaintance, the real owners of the names borrowed by these *vestales.*—*Court Journal.*

TEN FRANCS A DAY.—A curious accusation of theft was recently brought against a servant in Paris—an accusation *pour rire.* The woman was the servant of a Princess, and there were six in the establishment, the whole expenses of which were ten francs a day. Some amusing details were given, and the accused naively explained this extraordinary *ménage.* The Princess, it seems, liked to eat and drink well. The case was dismissed. After this *exposé* it cannot be said that living is dear in Paris; and if it is found so by foreigners, they should look to it, remembering the case of the Princess and five others at ten francs a day.

A PIQUANT SUICIDE.—A volume might be written about the curiosities of suicide. The Paris papers record one which exceeds in eccentricity even that of the young fellow who destroyed himself, on the ground that "born a man, he could not reconcile himself to live a grocer." The suicide in this instance was a youth of twenty, who killed himself by running several dozens of pins into his chest, and died from loss of blood; he left a letter on his table, saying his life was not worth a pin, and that he had adopted this unusual mode of terminating it, because he thought it *piquant!*

THE ADIRONDACK LAKES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

IN THE ADIRONDACKS, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1867.

I wrote in my last letter mainly about the deer in this lake region. They are not, as you are aware, the only objects of interest to the sportsman, or to the hungry man, whether he be a Nimrod or not. The trout share the interest and divide the honors. There are two kinds of them—the red-fleshed brook or river trout, and the lake, or salmon trout. We were not camped in a very good region for the former, which are caught mainly with rod and line, with fly and bait, and we caught but few in this way. We caught some very nice ones in the lake, however, by trolling, in which method also the lake trout are caught most pleasantly to my notion. I have heard it said that you could not catch the latter in that way in warm weather, and doubtless they are caught much more freely by trolling earlier in the season. But one of the most experienced guides in the woods, told me that he could always catch them in that way, only that in warm weather, when the fish seek the deeper waters, he put on a heavier sinker, and trolled deeper and slower. My own experience agrees with this. We caught them quite freely in this way, considering the defective character of our fishing tackle, which, by a mistake, was poorly calculated for doing much "on that line." We caught lake trout in plenty also, by fishing at a buoy. I may state perhaps, for the benefit of your readers who have never been through these lakes, that in this mode of fishing a buoy is sunk, around which are scattered pieces of minnows and other small fish, to allure the lake trout to the spot. Then you go out in your boat, which you fasten to the buoy, and throw out a strong line with a stout hook baited with half a minnow, sinking it within a foot or so of the bottom, for the lake trout in the warm weather lies near the bottom. Then you wait patiently, keeping your line moving gently up and down by a little shake of your hand, which becomes quite tiresome, if, as is quite apt to be the case, the fish are slow to bite, and when you at last feel a gentle pull at the line, you haul the fish up hand over hand with all the rapidity you can muster, for if the line is slackened at all he will disengage himself. A green hand is quite likely, if he gets a bite, not to hook his fish, or hooking him, to find that as he pulls him up he gets his line so entangled that he can't pull to advantage, or if he gets his fish up he hits him against the side of the boat, or in some of the many mysterious ways in which fish make their escape, his prize gets away and leaves him to pull up his hook and look at it with a very disgusted face, and to pick out the snarls in his line with what patience he can muster. A quick jerk when the fish bites, however, and a swift and steady pull at the line will generally bring the fish in, but then if the fish is a large one, there is apt to be a lively time in the boat. They tell a story here of one of the guides who pulled up a fish of some ten pounds weight, which, as it struck the bottom of the boat flopped about to such an extent that JOHN found such a difficulty in getting him quiet that the only sure way was to drop right on him bodily; and down in the bottom of the boat there was instanter a confused mass of seat, and oars, and line, and hook, and fish flying in all directions, and JOHN sprawling over all singing out, "Yer daddy can manage yer, yer daddy can manage yer." The expression has passed into the slang of this section of the country.

We had no such fish squabble as that in our party, though we caught some fine fish—one, the finest trout I ever saw. We had no steelyards, so I cannot give his weight, but he measured thirty-two inches in length and seventeen and a half inches round. A noble fish to look at, and for eating I never met a finer flavored. We hung him up on the limb of a tree near our camp, which was then an open spot where the felling of the trees had let the sunlight into the forest. It lay warm all around us and made the spot a chosen one for innumerable large and beautiful butterflies, whose plumage was mainly of a deep black, but with a stripe of white all around their wings a little ways from the edge, and upon each wing a bright spot of blue. These butterflies seemed strangely attracted by this great fish, as he hung there, with a stick in his gills, which threw his immense mouth wide open, and all around those tremendous jaws and even down deep in his throat hovered those splendid butterflies, swaying their wings gently up and down in the sun upon the white background of the fish's mouth. It presented one of the most singular spectacles that I ever saw.

We did not keep our camp long in the sunny spot of which I have spoken. That was an old camping ground on which there is always danger of fleas. It was too sunny also, and we accordingly after a day or two determined to move to the other side of the little brook which furnished us cool water, (cool enough without ice,) and there we set up a camp, which was the prettiest one I ever saw. We had a large tent which opened to the lake, and by the side of it we built a large bark shanty, open in the same direction. They were placed six or eight rods from the lake shore, the ground rising gently all the way, deeply shaded by tall trees standing around the edges of an opening, at the upper end of which stood the tents, and which a little work had cleared entirely of underbrush. All this opening down to the edge of the lake was carpeted with the softest moss, more delicious to the feet than the richest Persian carpet and whose infinitely varied beauty shamed all the looms of France or England. This moss formed everywhere a soft and comfortable cushion, and wherever the roots of a tree rose for us to lean against, we had sofas and *tete-à-tetes* and couches which, for ease and comfort and rustic beauty, were not to be matched. Swung to some saplings on one side hung a couple of hammocks, in which some of us were swinging all the day, and in which two of the ladies (for we had both ladies and children in the party) slept at night, preferring that cradle motion, with no roof above them but the rustling leaves, and the heavens, with stars gleaming through the leaves upon and winking at them, to the beds of blankets on the hemlock boughs, and the roof of canvas or spruce bark.

Living in such a spot, so wild a life, so utterly unconventional, so far removed from all the worries and frets of civilization, one can appreciate AMIENS' song:

> "Under the greenwood tree,
> Who loves to live with me,
> And tune his merry note
> Unto the sweet bird's throat,
> Come hither, Come hither, Come hither;
> Here shall we see
> No enemy
> But Winter and rough weather."

We found no Winter in the depth of Summer, and no weather rough enough to really seem to us an enemy.

We had none among our party who would pretend to compare his "note" with any "sweet bird's throat," but in the woods almost any song will pass, and night after night we gathered around the fire, or away from it if it was too warm, and sung all the songs that ever we heard or knew, till the "sounding aisles of the wild woods rang," now with some sweet and sacred hymn, now with the stirring chords of "Rally Round the Flag," or "Glory Hallelujah," and now with the more "gay and festive" strains of "The Day of Jubilo."

We enjoyed our own singing, no doubt, but I must admit that I preferred the choir which greeted the morning every day as soon as dawn came over the eastern hills. I do not remember ever to have heard so sweet and numerous a chorus. I had no idea before that so many birds could be found in the deep woods. We had robins in abundance, and their morning song is, as we all know, hardly to be excelled. But we had also in yet greater abundance the song which that writer who wrote some interesting articles on birds, &c., in the *Atlantic Monthly*, calls "the finest sound in nature—the song of the hermit thrush." The woods were full of them, and as I lay and listened to their call of "Oh! spheral, spheral," "Oh! holy, holy," as the same writer beautifully words it, while the dawn came struggling in among the tall boles of the trees, and through the hemlock leaves, and there was no sound near by except perhaps the fall of a drop of dew from some leaf which would no longer hold it, to the ground, I could appreciate that writer's feeling that "the pomp of your cities and the pride of your civilization seemed trivial and cheap."

But beautiful as is the song of the hermit thrush, I heard one song which seemed to me even more solemnly beautiful. I had been waked just at dawn by one of the little ones calling for a drink of water, and as there was none in the camp I took the pail and went to the spring. The woods were ringing all around me with all manner of chirp and twitter and trill, but among them all I noticed at once this song, which I had never heard before. It consisted of but four notes, repeated sometimes with a slight variation, but so exquisitely modulated and breathing such a tone of peace and purity that I was affected by it as I was hardly ever by any bird song before. I listened and then whistled the notes myself repeatedly, determining to remember them, that perhaps by that simple strain I might be able to learn who was the performer, whom I had no other means of knowing, for I did not see him. But other things drove the sweet notes out of my memory, and when I thought of them again and tried to repeat them my effort only disgusted me. Either I had forgotten them entirely, or my whistle was too gross to reproduce a strain so pure and sweet.

These bird-songs, however, do not especially belong to the wilderness. They may be heard in the woods which are nearer to civilization. There is one bird, however, whose note more especially belongs to the wilderness, and from its strangeness and wildness is always heard by me with peculiar pleasure. I refer to the loon, which makes its home everywhere among these lakes. Sometimes we hear its wild long drawn call high overhead as it wings its strong flight from one sheet of water to another, perhaps miles away, but more generally its cry, (which has been called a laugh, but has to my mind nothing of laughter in it,) is heard from the surface of the lakes, as it calls to its fellows to give warning of approaching danger. There are times, however, when I have heard its shout with no feeling but vexation. I was attempting one day to get a shot at a deer which was feeding just round a point, and just as the boat was coming out from under it, a wide awake loon proclaimed our appearance with its call of alarm. The deer have learned to recognize that as a sign of danger and this one raised its head at once, caught sight of us, and was off in the woods in a twinkling. I could have shot the loon with a hearty good will. That, however, is not so easy a task, for they are built a good deal on the monitor plan and expose very little surface out of the water, and are astonishingly quick in sinking that little beneath the surface. We caught a young one, one day, chasing it down in a boat. We had found in a little bay the family of two young ones together, for the loon rarely or never has more than two. As we rowed up to them both dived; one in one direction and one in the other. We watched till one came up again, and then rowed after him till he dived again, continuing this process till he was tired out and must come up within reach of the hand which gently lifted him into the boat, where he rested quietly, wearied, but apparently not much frightened, a little black ball of feathers, with bright black beads of eyes, and the merest apologies of wings. He was probably a week or two old, but for swimming and diving he showed a capacity which proved that, like Dogberry's reading and writing, it "came by nature." It was a very curious sight to see him in the water, and to see how wonderfully adapted he was for locomotion in it. He was no side-wheel craft, but manifestly a propeller; his webbed feet being set, not in the middle of his body, but at the extreme end, and opening and shutting as he pushed the water from him and drew back his floats, in a way which would have been the envy of JOHN ERICSSON, or, rather, would have shown him how much nearer are even the best designs of human skill, compared with the wonderful mechanisms which Almighty power constructs to do exactly similar work. B.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the State Convention of Sabbath-schooi Teachers at Lockport, N. Y.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 22, 1867.

The attendance upon the Convention has become greater than the church can accommodate, although the hospitality of the people of Lockport still surpasses the demand upon it. This town is earning itself a good name among those who heretofore were strangers to its merits. As for the weather, it continues in its strange, Western dryness, leaving the streets and roads dusty beyond anything you can conceive of Eastward. Fair sunny skies and hot days have not failed us yet, and this is the last day of the Convention.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON.

The afternoon session yesterday began with some remarks by Mr. PARDEE, of New-York City, relative to the history of Sabbath-school Institutes. He said that they could not be uniformly conducted in all places, but afforded valuable opportunities for comparison of views and practice in the general work.

J. H. KELLOGG, of Troy, read an essay upon the same subject. He deemed the establishment of the Sabbath-school Institute an era in the history of the cause—beginning in England in a short-lived normal school, but first appearing in this country in its present form. The great reliance must be on local institutes. These must be conducted by properly-educated men; certificates of membership should be used, and a "question-drawer," in which questions on all points on which members need information may be put, should be especially made useful.

Mr. BRISTOL, of Buffalo, made reference to the fact that a number of gentlemen grown gray in the labors of the Sabbath-school work were present, and desired that some appropriate notice should be taken of the fact. On motion the venerable fathers were invited upon the platform, and prayer thanking God for their preservation and usefulness was offered by Rev. P. G. COOKE, of Buffalo. The names of the persons thus made subject of "honorable mention" are: JESSE KETCHUM, aged 85; WM. CROSIER, 76; ASCHEL SCOVILLE, 87; JONATHAN HOVEY, 86; WM. KNAPP, 67.

A specimen of blackboard exercises was given by W. H. BURTON, of Jersey City, and another by Mr. J. H. TAYLOR, of Philadelphia. And after several similar exercises the afternoon session was adjourned.

SECOND DAY—EVENING.

Last evening an essay was read by Rev. CHARLES E. KNOX, of Bloomfield, New-Jersey, "On the Training of Sabbath-school Teachers." The writer, who is well known as one interested in this cause by an admirable series of questions for grade schools, presented a very long and ably-prepared paper, discussing the whole subject exhaustively and dwelling on the two requisites for a successful teacher—thorough Biblical knowledge and aptness to teach.

The chairman of the Finance Committee, LOUIS CHAPIN, Esq., announces that the $1,000 desired at the afternoon session had not been fully raised, a deficiency of $554 still remaining.

Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR, Philadelphia, was heard upon "The Defects of Teaching." He began by saying that one of the defects of the New-York State Sabbath-school teachers just now amounted to precisely $554. [Laughter.] He then presented some of the aims and characters which should be avoided. It is not merely conversion that we aim to obtain, but educated conversion; so that the child, as he comes up into life, may not merely have strength of principle enough to be able to sneer at RENAN and his fellows, but may have the knowledge of the truth adequate to refute their errors. To make such men and women of our scholars we need teachers who are good Bible scholars themselves; not mere perfunctory dignitaries, not easy-going, careless, unpunctual teachers, but earnest, thoughtful, skilful Christians.

Rev. Mr. STOCKWELL, of Richmond, Va., pastor of the largest church of colored people in the South, was introduced, and made a brief address relative to the work in his region, concluding by saying that the churches of the South need help to teach these poor colored people yet, and asking for five hundred teachers to go to them.

Rev. J. T. DUBYEA, D. D., of New-York City, spoke upon the work of the Sabbath school-teacher. He said that the two duties of teaching in general are training and informing.

Other and minor exercises occupied the remainder of the evening session, which closed at 10 o'clock.

THIRD DAY—MORNING.

The method of school-opening was taken up for discussion. It seemed to be the general opinion that the Superintendent, in the opening exercises, should not in any way antagonize the teacher in presenting the lesson, and that (as Mr. PARDEE remarked) the prayer should be made in such language as to educate the children to pray themselves.

The object-lesson was next in order. Mr. J. E. GILBERT gave a very interesting example of this now popular method, beginning with drawing a circle on the blackboard, then completing it to represent the face of a clock, then putting the hands so as to designate incorrectly the time of day. This showed that the watch was out of order; not the lesson. The [illegible]

LIBERIA.

Emigrants from East Tennessee Well Situated—Others to Follow.

Tennessee papers publish the following correspondence:

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 10, 1867.

To the Freedmen of Tennessee:

By reference to the accompanying note from Rev. H. W. ERSKINE, of Monrovia, Liberia, you will get a history of the transportation and settlement of one hundred and fifty or your race, who sailed last Fall, all of them from East Tennessee.

I take pleasure in informing you that the means are provided to transport and settle one hundred and fifty more this Fall from this section. The book is now open in my office in Knoxville, and those who wish to go to their fatherland should enroll their names immediately. A vessel will sail from Charleston, S. C., early in November next.

Those who may desire to emigrate will be furnished free transportation from Knoxville, and provisions for six months after their arrival in Liberia. Information furnished at my office.

JOHN CALDWELL.

MR. ERSKINE'S LETTER.

ROBERTSPORT, March 6, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I am happy to inform you that the 150 people landed here are contented and happy in their new home. The lands are all nicely surveyed, plotted and allouted to them, and many have planted patches of corn, potatoes and garden vegetables, which are growing finely. Each married man receives twenty-five acres, and single persons ten acres. The new settlement is laid out on the river Marfie, which runs north of Robertsport from Cape Mount, about sixteen or eighteen miles from its mouth. The lands are very fertile, and afford plenty of good timber for building purposes—such as rosewood, oak, redwood, &c. Water is plentiful, and of the best quality. In short, the new settlement, which we named, before it left America, Schieffelin, after our excellent Minister to your Government, Hon. I. M. SCHIFFELIN, Esq., whose disinterested labors and numerous acts of kindness for the upholding of Liberia, and its future prosperity and progress, are known to but few, is in one of the best districts in Liberia. First, it is in the centre of the rice country, and palm-oil, camwood, ivory, rice, cotton and country cloths are brought constantly to market through this region. Third, fish of the finest quality are plentiful in the rivers and creeks. Fourth, the roads leading to the interior, and the Gallinas and Manna countries, lie in this district. It is the only place for cheap living, while the soil seems to say, "Come and till me and I will reward your industry a thousand fold." Nature has made it a healthy and inviting spot for the enterprizing and industrious husbandman. An English trading house is established here, and is doing a large business. Let our intelligent people come to Cape Mount as they cannot do better anywhere. I feel it a duty I owe to them to do all I can to encourage them to come to their fatherland, and am willing to spend the remainder of my life in such a labor of love. My friends in Tennessee write to me to return again next Fall, but cannot promise them. Had I the means, I would willingly devote one or two years in the United States in giving information and directing my people to Liberia. I think I could be as useful to my race in that as in any other way.

Yours, truly, H. W. ERSKINE.

Condition of the Crops in the South—A Favorable Report.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 19, 1867.

Thirteen hundred and thirty miles of cotton and corn! That is what the traveler from New-Orleans to Baltimore, by railroad, will see, and it is what your correspondent saw in the ninety-two hours occupied in that journey. Very doleful accounts of the failure of the cotton crop had reached him during the last few weeks in New-Orleans. Between the laziness of the niggers, the activity of the cotton worm, and the freaks of the clerk of the weather, the cotton crop was said to be in a bad way—and the man who "estimated" for a crop of two millions of bales was set down as an enthusiast. But from New-Orleans to Knoxville, a distance of 762 miles, I saw nothing but corn and cotton, and I scarcely know whether there was more cotton than corn or more corn than cotton. All day long, at the rate of twenty miles an hour, we passed plantations covered with these two products. The cotton was for the most part in blossom. Although the plant is generally low, it is vigorous and healthy. I have never seen better cotton than this, nor any which promised a more productive yield.

In Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee, I saw this belt of cotton land, and from the travelers with whom I journeyed, and the residents along the route with whom I conversed, I learned that throughout the length and width of these States I might have seen the same picture. I know that the bottom lands along the Mississippi and Red Rivers have been so devastated by floods that they cannot produce more than half their usual crop this year. But throughout all the other portions of these States I can see or hear nothing that in any way substantiates the doleful stories that have been so persistently told for the last few weeks. On the contrary, I saw and heard much that convinced me that the people had gone to work with a good will, and that they had redoubled their efforts. There is corn enough growing in these four States to last for three years, and cotton enough to give the people money for the supply of all their other wants. The corn is in magnificent condition; most of it is ripe, and all of it is out of danger. The country in that portion of Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee through which I passed, is very good, and parts of it are beautiful. The "ravages of war" have nearly all disappeared. The names of the places through which the road passes are now historical, and they recall the memory of the war—but there is little else to remind one of the great revolution. It seems to me that the people of these States have accepted the situation—sufficiently at least to induce them to go to work and to make money; and while I saw endless indications of prosperity, I saw none whatever of poverty or want.

In Virginia, from Bristol to Lynchburg, I saw more vacant and idle land than I saw in all the other States, and the corn crop, which was almost the only one growing, was poor, sickly and backward. Virginia farmers are further behind the times than their agricultural brethren of the States further South. The great source of wealth in Virginia before the war was the breeding of negroes. This particular branch of industry is, of course, now at an end; and the farmers, with that peculiar slowness that characterizes Virginians, have not yet got fairly started in the new paths they must henceforth tread.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—An Oregon paper is responsible for the following story: "A funny, but not a pleasant accident, happened to a Mr. JONES, from Tillamook, who, with another gentleman, left Tillamook some time last week for the purpose of finding a route for a wagon road up Trap River in Tillamook, to the North Fork of the Yamhill. It appears that Mr. JONES was walking ahead on the side of a very steep mountain, where a large fir tree had fallen, the top end down hill. In getting round the end of said log, which was hollow, he slipped in the inside of the tree, which proved to be very slippery, and down he went some seventy-five feet, to the top of the tree. His partner, after calling several times to him, finally got an answer of 'All right, cut me out!' the inside of the tree being so slippery that it was impossible to climb back. His partner, like a good fellow, went to work with his axe, and cut a hole large enough for the imprisoned JONES to come to daylight."

John Brown and His Jailor—His Message to Those who Wished to Rescue Him.

One of the counsel of JOHN BROWN is communicating to the Lawrence (Kansas) *Conservative* a series of "Recollections of the Trial," from one of which we quote the following:

"The building in which BROWN was confined had evidently been converted from a dwelling-house into a prison, and, consequently, did not bear, inside or out, that cheerless appearance which most places of confinement have. While his guards were conveying him to his cell, I remained in the office of the jailor, Capt. AVIS, constrained to make his better acquaintance before being permitted ingress to BROWN's apartment. Of this man, AVIS, it is no less a duty than a pleasure to speak. A generous, true-hearted gentleman, his many kindnesses to BROWN, and his frank, cordial and sympathetic bearing, established him in the favorable esteem of the old chieftain, and endeared him greatly before he led his prisoner to the gallows. He had perfect confidence in the old man's honor, and, consequently, during his confinement, allowed him many favors which were not enumerated in prison rules. He fed him from his own table, and with his own hands helped to dress and bind his wounds. He was, in a word, BROWN's good Samaritan. Sleeping, perhaps, in an unknown grave—calling as he did while fighting most gallantly for the South—I know, whatever were his errors, if it is given to immortal natures to reunite and reassociate in "that mysterious realm where each shall take a chamber in the silent halls of death," that JOHN BROWN's martyr spirit welcomes the Virginian, AVIS, to such rewards as Heaven holds in store for the just.

BROWN's cell was a long, narrow apartment, with one small window looking into the high-walled yard. I found STEVENS, better known in Kansas as Whipple, occupying the same room. STEVENS was fearfully wounded, and was not expected to live. He had been shot three times while bearing a flag of truce from the engine-house to the gate, in company with a prisoner named KITZMULLER. He was a remarkably fine-looking young man, with a noble face and figure, and an eye which looked like business. As he lay stretched upon his bed no murmur or complaint escaped him, and an assuring smile always lit up his features when inquiry was made about his sufferings. BROWN's attentions to him were like a father's, and I could see a bond of sympathy drew them very closely together.

So soon as left alone with the old hero, I explained to him the objects of my presence at Charlestown, and informed him that I should be guided by his advice as to what message to send back to those who were eager to rescue him. He was greatly annoyed at finding some of his best friends engaged in this scheme, which he pronounced as utterly hopeless. He bade me send instant word to them that it could not be accomplished, and must not be attempted. Every acre of land within twenty miles of Charlestown was patroled, and scouts were out in all directions; a large force of mounted men and infantry were kept under arms near the jail, and, besides, he had pledged his word to Capt. AVIS not to attempt to escape. I saw, beside these apparently insurmountable obstacles, that BROWN did not desire to escape death, but had resigned himself with sublime fortitude to the prospect of immediate execution. As will be seen by my conversation, I found he was quite composed in view of the fate which he knew awaited him during the ensuing Sabbath, most of which day I passed in the cell, the old man believed he could accomplish much good for the slave by swinging from the Virginia gallows; and he also believed that the hand of Divine Providence had led him where he stood in waiting at the very gate

The New-York Times.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

By Cable dispatch we learn that the Salzburg Conference continues to engross a large share of public attention. It was rumored that an explicit understanding was arrived at between their Imperial Majesties NAPOLEON and FRANCIS JOSEPH, not only in regard to the formation of a Southern German Confederation, but also to resist any intervention in the Eastern question. It was also agreed that the States forming South Germany should remain in the Zollvercin so long as Prussia abides by the Treaty of Prague. In regard to the Schleswig question it was proposed that His Majesty FRANCIS JOSEPH interpose his good offices, and that, on the other hand, Denmark should make considerable concessions in her demands. The Mexican question came up for consideration. The body of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN was to be demanded from the Mexicans by both France and Austria, and the citizens of both Empires in Mexico were to be protected at all hazards.

The U. S. ship-of-war *Minnesota* has gone to Cherbourg.

The English competitors in the recent trials of safes at Paris, deny that the Herring safe was a success. They openly charge that the decision to that effect was brought about by bribery and corruption, and will immediately ask for a new trial.

At the York races Friday, the second day, the first race was for the Biennial stake, and was won by the Duke of Beaufort's *Vauban*. The next race was for the Eber handicap, and was won by MACKENZIE'S *Mandrake*. In the first race yesterday for the York stake, the Duke of Beaufort's *Vauban* was beaten easily by PEARSON'S *Achievement*. The Nursery stake was won by SAXON'S *Vortigern*. HEALY'S *Steathconan* won the cup.

GENERAL.

The National Labor Congress, in session in Chicago, continued its deliberations yesterday. Resolutions of sympathy for the working classes of Europe, in their struggle against political and social wrongs, and in deprecation of the employment on Government works of persons hostile to the interests of labor, were adopted. Previous to adjournment, it was decided to meet at Pittsburgh, Penn., on the first Monday in May, 1868, unless otherwise ordered by the President and Board of Directors.

Gen. SHERIDAN writes to the army headquarters in Washington that the yellow fever has abated but very little. On the coast of Texas, at Galveston and Indianola, it has been very bad, and has interfered to some extent with the public service from the stampede and flight of employes. In New-Orleans the disease has taken hold of only two companies, and it is said there are some signs of improvement.

An Omaha dispatch says that information has been received that Gen. COOK, about four weeks ago, came upon a camp of Indians in the Pueblo Mountains, and surrounded and killed nearly all of them. Subsequently another camp, eight miles from Fort Warren, was found, and the inmates were treated in the same manner. Fifty Indians were killed altogether.

After seven days and nights grappling the steamer *Narva* succeeded in recovering the lost end of the Cuba cable on Sunday morning. The ends having been spliced Havana is now in telegraphic communication with the United States. Complimentary messages have already passed over the wire between Mayor GUNN, of Key West, and Gen. MANZANO, Captain-General of the Isle of Cuba.

The President yesterday, on recommendation of Gen. GRANT, suspended the execution of Order No 77, assigning Gen. THOMAS to the command of the Fifth (Louisiana) District, in lieu of Gen. SHERIDAN. The action on the part of the Executive is caused by the ill health of Gen. THOMAS, who is now undergoing medical treatment at one of the Springs in West Virginia.

A special dispatch from Fort Hayes states that a bad sprrate encounter had taken place near the Republican River, between the Indians and the United States troops. After fighting three days the latter were repulsed. Our correspondent informs us that a great battle appears imminent.

The number of deaths reported by the Metropolitan Board of Health for the week ending on Saturday last is 608—37 less than those of the previous week; a decrease of 106 as compared with the figures of the corresponding week of the year 1866.

Mrs. JOHANNA WLITE, of No. 140 Suffolk-street, was yesterday committed by Coroner GAMBLE to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of malpractice, alleged to have been performed by her upon the person of AMELIA HARTZIG, of No. 236 East Forty-sixth-street.

The strike on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad continues. No trains are allowed to run either way. Some engineers were sent down from the Illinois Central Railroad to take the places of the strikers, but the latter would not allow them to work.

The American Scientific Association met in general session yesterday. Many papers of interest were read.

LOCAL.

THEODORE E. and AUGUSTUS H. TACH, two brothers, fugitives from Philadelphia, reported in the TIMES of the 24th inst. by the name of TASE, as having been arrested by Detectives ELDER and MCCORD, of Police Headquarters, by virtue of a warrant, on the charge of conspiracy to defraud, were brought before Judge BARNARD of the Supreme Court yesterday morning on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and discharged. One of them was immediately rearrested and taken before Judge KELLY at the Tombs to await further developments. The delinquents are charged with having defrauded certain parties in Philadelphia out of about $30,000 in an oil speculation. One of the TACHS had all his arrangements made to leave for Europe in one of the steamers which sailed from this port yesterday.

Gold closed on Saturday at 140¾. Governments were quiet, but steady. Stocks rather active, but closed weak. Money easy. Produce and Merchandise less freely dealt in. Flour and Grain were lower. Pork firmer. Cotton heavy. Freights more active.

The Sidewalk Trade.

It would be a curious piece of information how large a portion of the commerce of New-York, from the transactions of street-brokers and auctioneers down to peanuts and ginger-pop, is accommodated on the sidewalk at public expense. It would be still more interesting to know what cost in time and temper, torn and soiled clothing, missed trains and lost opportunities, is suffered every year by the millions who throng our streets, dammed *en masse* at every half block (and retorting in kind) by the private arrangements of innumerable hucksters of every grade who find the public streets cheaper for their business, as rents go, than any of the improved modern structures. The facts are without parallel in the history of cities, ancient or modern. The infinite endurance of this impudent nuisance by our citizens is a mystery which the reader has undoubtedly often pondered, or at least noted, with amazement. Assuredly there is not another so patient ass belabored on the face of the earth as the New-York public. The South, it is said, is patient under what it considers unlawful rule, because it has always been subject to lawless rule. Thus are we patient under nuisances and impositions which no subject of NAPOLEON III. would think of patiently, because we were born and brought up to them, and would hardly know ourselves out of them. When FERNANDO the Virtuous came into power as Mayor of New-York, he took his clean new broom to the sidewalks among other places, and for a few days a complaint book was opened at the City Hall, in which the citizens were affectionately invited by public advertisement, to record all their grievances. What might have happened to the city, had the virtue of FERNANDO been of sterner stuff, it is impossible to conjecture. But the complaint book proved the least among the humbugs of that momentary civic millennium, and the streets went on in their old ways, and continued to gather new ways worse than the old.

Another epoch seemed to have dawned upon us in the act of the late Legislature appropriating several million dollars' worth per annum of street room to the use of the Soldiers, Business, Messenger and Dispatch Company, for booths for all kinds of business. To oppose anything ostensibly looking to the benefit of soldiers of the late war, looked inhuman and would certainly be odious. So the Legislature cleverly passed two acts on the subject: one authorizing the Board of Health to confer the monstrous and unconstitutional privilege, and the other virtually forbidding the same. Between these two stools, which party should come to the ground has been the subject of a struggle between the lawyers. At length, after long argument, the Board of Health decided in effect, the other day, that between the doing and the not doing to which they were called by the acts of the Legislature, the only resultant medium course was to do nothing at all. Strictly, the first act, which was not imperative, merely gave them the power; but the second did imperatively forbid them to use it.

Spasmodic efforts have been made, from time to time, by the Metropolitan Police, to clear out the fruit-stands from the sidewalks, but with little effect. Most of these dealers hold their places by the sovereign pleasure of the Common Council, invoked through the influence of local politicians, and maintained by the same potent authority.

There is one item of credit which ought not to be denied to these otherwise offensive fellow-citizens, though it be small. Perhaps it has to do with the extensive toleration they command. They, and they alone keep the retail price of choice fruits within reasonable bounds in the streets of our City. Their keen competition and minimum expenses bring their prices, in fact, below those at which consumers can obtain like fruit in any quantity whatever. It is usually cheaper to stop at the nearest fruit-stand and fill your basket with peaches, apples, &c., by count, than to buy them in market or grocery by the basket. Where extortion and trickery are the fundamental principles of retail trade, a permanent and effective check upon these evils is something to be thankful for, even to the street-squatters.

The Franco-Austrian Alliance—New Complications.

When the Ministerial Press of Berlin asserted the other day that the French Government had needlessly, if not menacingly, interjected a remonstrance against the interpretation put by Prussia on the Treaty of Prague, the *Moniteur* was hurriedly—and without much regard to the facts of the case—ordered to give an emphatic denial to the report. The truth of the story, it will be remembered, was this: The French Minister had written a confidential dispatch to his deputy in Berlin, in which complaint was made that the policy of the King's Government in regard to North Schleswig was not in conformity with the stipulations under which the Unity of the North German States was recognized by Austria. When this dispatch reached Berlin both the French Ambassador and M. BISMARCK were temporarily absent from their posts. The French *Chargé d'Affaires*, conceiving, probably, that the dispatch, although confidential, gave him the authority to open the subject in an informal way, took occasion to express to the Prussian Under-Secretary his views on the Schleswig occupation, and went far enough to justify that official in demanding whether or not he was speaking for the Emperor's Government. The rejoinder to this was the production of the dispatch. It was, of course, not intended that a confidential letter to the French representative, from the French Foreign Office, should be shown, and, therefore, it was probably consistent with official morality and the ethics of diplomacy to deny its existence, as the *Moniteur* did, a few days after it had been read at Berlin. But the effect of the denial itself was calculated to shake public confidence, and to prepare the public mind for the announcement of the Franco-Austrian alliance, of which we have had a report by the Cable.

The precise nature and scope of that alliance cannot well be gathered from the bald statement of the fact. The general aim of the allies, however, can admit of no misinterpretation. The Opposition in the French Chambers denounce the weakness, and inconsistency, and cowardice of the Emperor's foreign policy. The North German Press, with a powerful, united voice, proclaims its disbelief in the Emperor's good faith. To both the Emperor replies, first by demanding an addition of $30,000,000 to the war budget of the year, which will enable him to put twelve hundred thousand men under drill—with a Chassepot rifle for each; and he replies next, by this compact with FRANCIS JOSEPH at Salzburg—which is at once a challenge to Prussia and a pledge for a new territorial adjustment. The prime feature, if not the basis of the alliance, is a South German Union under Austrian direction and control, which shall be ample compensation for the losses of Sadowa and the exclusion of Austria from the German leadership and from her place in the Federal Diet. Bavaria has protested against the union; but Bavaria is not likely to count for more than Hanover in a great adjustment of balances.

The probability of this alliance has long been foreseen. Its occurrence had been reckoned upon before King WILLIAM and his Minister set out for Paris. Even the reticent semi-official journals of Berlin were unable to conceal their contempt for the hollowness of the friendship which prompted the invitation to the Imperial entertainment. They proclaimed steadily the utter insincerity of a Peace Exhibition, the glare and glitter of which could not conceal the fact that France was at the moment one vast drill-field; that her gun factories were in such blast as they had not been since the second Empire came into existence; that her fleet had assumed proportions unparalleled in the national history, and that the Imperial peacemaker was preparing an alliance with Austria and with Denmark which in itself must provoke the hostility of Prussia and involve the relations of Austria with the Czar. This last is, indeed, the feature of the new alliance which seems most directly to foreshadow a general European outbreak. The Eastern question looms into view the moment an Austro-French alliance is spoken of. Such an alliance—if it has not been the dread—has always been the special aversion of Russia. And there is where BISMARCK and his Royal Master will find their strongest card. The CZAR'S visit to the Exhibition, whatever else may have come of it, certainly did nothing to create or to cement feelings of friendship between the two countries. Aside from the painful incidents of his reception—which showed that the French populace were indifferent as to what was due to the Imperial guest—the manner of the invitation, the character of the entertainment, with its noisy appeal for a universal tribute to the glory of France, were not such as a great and independent Sovereign would be captivated with. As a pledge of friendship the visit was not simply a failure; the result of it was an intimation to the world how little the two rulers and the two peoples had in common.

If Austria should be hurried by this alliance into a new contest for the recovery of her territorial position, and her political weight in European councils, she will enter upon it with far better chances than she did before. She has in Baron von BEUST a Minister of strong purpose, of great forecast, and of more than ordinary daring. She has instituted political reforms which have reconciled Hungary, and which have given constitutional government a foothold throughout the Empire. She will be thoroughly armed before the conflict opens, and she will not have to fight single-handed. The conflict may be delayed by diplomatic effort, but delay will not give a character of stability or permanence to the existing territorial settlement.

Respectable Rogues.

To make a first-class thief, three things seem to be essential: first, a talent for stealing; second, respectability; and third, practice. Within a few days past we have had several remarkable instances of the value of the second of these qualifications of a perfect rogue. A "respectable" young man was arrested last week near this City on a charge of being a professional burglar. He is described as a "young gentleman" of about twenty-five years of age, rather good-looking, neat in his personal appearance, and with an "open honest expression." The great value of this honesty in his countenance appeared when his house was examined. From cellar to garret, everything in it is said to have been most tasteful and elegant. The walls were adorned with paintings of great merit; the floors were covered with Brussels carpets. Lying on marble-top tables, and arranged in beautiful bookcases, were the works of the best authors. The cellars were stocked with choice wines. It is said that several thousand dollars had been expended in furnishing this little palace, and its owner must certainly have lived as sumptuously as many rich bankers or merchants. And yet nearly all the articles in the house were the proceeds of daring burglaries. It is alleged that neither his wife nor his neighbors were aware of his business, for he was a "most respectable young man." But his case is only one of hundreds like it. He is a type of the most dangerous class of criminals.

It is the case with which these "respectable" rogues slip through the fingers of justice that calls especially for public notice. When the "defalcations" of the officers of the Tradesmen's Bank were first published, it was reported that they were only "short" in their accounts. It was also said, and it was very widely believed, that they would not be prosecuted or punished in any way, beyond the loss of whatever property they had. Their great respectability was to save them from the fate of more vulgar offenders. It is disgraceful enough to bank officers to permit a young clerk who has lost a few hundred dollars in a drunken spree with gay women to go unpunished. But to allow bank tellers who have stolen and squandered sixty or seventy thousand dollars to escape trial in a Court of law, would be offering a premium for the highest class of respectable rogues. It must, no doubt, be very painful to a kind-hearted bank President to appear as prosecutor of an old acquaintance of thirty or forty years standing; and to go through that task requires almost the stern virtue of the Roman father who condemned his own sons to death for the good of the republic. It is a duty, however, which every one owes in such circumstances to the public, and its performance in trying cases deserves public praise.

But of all classes of respectable rogues the most difficult to catch and punish are the rich gamblers. The Anti-Gambling Society, said to have been organized a few weeks ago in this City, has been, so far, a failure. It caught a few persons alleged to be gamblers, brought them before Justice CONNOLLY, and, as the reporters say, "he deemed the evidence insufficient to hold the accused, and ordered that the case be dismissed on its merits." We suppose the Justice was right in his decision; but we must add that the public would be glad to see, at least occasionally, two or three of these respectable gamblers, who flourish by thousands in New-York, convicted and punished according to their "merits." It would probably be still more satisfactory to all honest men to see a few of the gold gamblers, or the grain gamblers, exposed and condemned. The latter are the aristocracy of rogues. They enjoy the privilege of members of Congress—freedom from arrest; or if one sometimes gets into a difficulty he has as many rich and powerful friends to plead for his release as plead for the life of MAXIMILIAN. Generally, our gold and provision gamblers are more fortunate than the late Emperor of Mexico.

Sometimes gamblers slip through Court for want of evidence. The principal witness against them is out of the way, or he is "of such questionable character that it is considered useless and improper to subject the county to the expense of sending for him." In other cases the gamblers are so numerous, and they get so many innocent persons involved with them, that they are able to enlist the sympathy of a whole community on their side. This seems to be the case at present in Chicago. There the Board of Trade held a public meeting recently, and passed a resolution in favor of defending some of their members who had been arrested on a charge of gambling in grain. Many speeches were made at this meeting, and much laughter was indulged in at the prosecutor of the alleged offenders. The law under which the arrests were made was denounced as unconstitutional and void. Cheers were given to the orators who boasted publicly that they had violated the law hundreds of times. The case is still undecided. Perhaps the alleged gamblers are innocent, and they should be held so until proved guilty. The remarkable fact in the case is that throughout the whole of the late proceedings, from the beginning until now, not one word has been uttered either by the Chicago Board of Trade or by any of its members, or by the leading newspapers of that city, in condemnation of the system of gambling in grain which flourishes there. The gambling middlemen of Chicago rob New-York of thousands of dollars annually. Yet when an attempt is made to stop these frauds in the grain trade, the law—a well-meaning though ill-framed law—is denounced; the prosecutor is jeered, hooted, laughed at, slandered; and no leading man nor leading journal ask fair play for him. Such is the value of respectability as a cloak for roguery in Chicago. Yet the Chicago grain gambler is a not distant relative of our "respectable young gentleman" who had so open and honest a countenance, and was so sociable on all occasions, that his neighbors never suspected him to be a professional burglar.

Royal Prerogative in England and Its Decay.

Our correspondent "Monadnock," in one of his recent letters, quoted a sentence from a London paper, which, speaking of the failure of Queen VICTORIA to perform what he calls "the public functions of royalty," says that, "The present position of the English monarchy is such as is not calculated to postpone indefinitely questions which nobody wants to discuss, and which few like even to think about, but which are sure, in these coming days of sifting, to turn up." The questions thus darkly alluded to, we take to involve the existence of the monarchy itself, such as "What is the use of it all? What do we, the English people, receive in return for the immense sums of money which we pay annually to the respectable family who do us the honor of reigning over us?" It strikes us that these questions are not only sure to turn up "in the coming days of sifting," but that when they are thus alluded to by the public Press, it is an indication that those "coming days" are not very far off.

It is never easy to estimate the influence which may be produced on public affairs by such things as this apparent neglect of the claims of society on the part of the Queen. But we think it cannot be denied that it has tended to lessen in the English people their sense of the "divinity which doth hedge a King," of the weight of the royal prerogative, and the necessity of the Crown to the national existence; and in the result of a case recently heard before the Court of Exchequer Chamber in London, we think that this tendency was visible.

The case was an information by the Attorney-General against the Sheriffs of Middlesex for "having unlawfully intruded into Her Majesty's Royal Palace of Hampton Court,"—the Sheriffs having ventured, under a writ of execution against the goods of a Lord HENRY GORDON, to enter a suite of apartments in that palace, which, "by the special grace and favor of Her Majesty, had been assigned to and were occupied by Lady GORDON," and seized the furniture therein. This proceeding of the Sheriffs was claimed to be a violation of the privileges of the Palace, and the question in the case was whether there was any such privilege, or whether the Palace had lost its ancient privilege by being no longer a royal residence.

The statement of facts showed that the Palace had been part of the royal demesnes for upwards of three hundred years, although for something over a hundred years none of the Sovereigns of England had actually resided there. But a guard of honor was always kept on duty there; there was a Chapel Royal, at which divine service was regularly performed by a chaplain appointed by the Crown; the Sovereign had a pew in the Chapel, which had been occupied within a few years by the Prince of Wales; the place was kept up by the Crown, and the grapes from the gardens were forwarded for the Queen's table wherever she actually was. From these and other facts in the case the Attorney-General argued strenuously that the Palace was still a Royal residence, in which the Queen might determine at any time to reside, and that the privilege of being exempt from the service of process attached to it as a part of the Royal Prerogative; and he cited two similar cases, one of which held that the same privilege attached to Kensington Palace, though it had not been the residence of the Sovereign for fifty years before, and the other held the same doctrine with reference to Holyrood Palace, though no King or Queen had resided in it for two hundred years.

Such authorities would probably have carried the Court with them to a decision sustaining the Prerogative, in earlier days, when the public sentiment of England was more strongly favorable to Prerogative than now. But the majority of the Court—for the Judges were divided—held that the Prerogative did not carry the privilege claimed in favor of Hampton Court.

The statement of facts showed that some sixty or seventy families were allowed by grant from the Queen, such as had been given to Lady GORDON, to occupy suites of rooms in the Palace, they fitting them up and keeping them in repair, and the counsel for the Sheriffs, with possibly some lack of reverence, argued that the claim was an attempt on the part of the Crown to revive or to create a sanctuary for runaway debtors, and that the Court would not, unless plainly compelled by the law, sustain such a claim.

The Court, as we have said, did not sustain the Prerogative. Baron BRAMWELL, indeed, closed his opinion by saying, "It is not necessary to protest a desire to protect the Queen's Prerogative; but it seems to me, with great respect, that that Prerogative is safe where it is not pushed to an unreasonable extent, as I think it would be if it was supposed to give some protection to the bricks and stones of Hampton Court Palace, in order to protect a debtor from a creditor." Nevertheless we suspect that, before these "days of sifting," the Court might have come to a different conclusion, and the "sanctuary for debtors" might have been maintained under the shadow of the Prerogative, which, in earlier days, has protected many worse things than that. When a tree begins to cast a thinner shadow, it is generally an indication that it has begun to decay.

Female Education—The Vassar Institute.

The demand for a higher grade and better quality of education for woman than that afforded by the fashionable ladies' seminaries and female institutes is one of the noticeable signs of the times. Miss S. JEX BLAKE, applying to the dignitaries of Harvard to be admitted, with a lady friend, to the privileges of the undergraduate course, receives, indeed, the reply, "We have no such custom—neither we nor our fathers." But they are finding ways "to change all that" elsewhere. In England, a year or two ago, a number of distinguished and noble ladies, headed by Hon. Mrs. GLADSTONE, petitioned the two great Universities for permission to present young women for the university examination, at the same time on precisely the same conditions with the candidates of the other sex. They got the privilege, somewhat grudgingly, from conservative Oxford, gallantly and generously from Cambridge; and, to the surprise of all, the girls are carrying off a full share of the honors in the competition. Out West they have Oberlin, Antioch, Burlington and other colleges, where both sexes run through the same curriculum, side by side, and with no perceptible advantage (they say) on the side of the rougher. The State University of Iowa, we believe, has adopted the same plan; and there is a probability of its being introduced into the vigorous and progressive University of Michigan—an institution which, through the sagacious management of President TAPPAN, seconded by the wise liberality of some of the former Legislatures, stepped at once into the foremost rank of colleges, and is to-day the brightest jewel in the coronet of that young and enterprising State.

One great objection to all these movements for the improvement of female education is the want of adaptedness in the courses of training to the special wants of woman. The courses of higher education have been devised for young men, and elaborated in detail with centuries of experience and thought, so as to afford the best discipline for the masculine intellect and preparation for the professions which men pursue. The young ladies are simply admitted on sufferance to get what benefit they can. They find something infinitely better than the unscientific and utterly superficial instruction of the ordinary "Female Seminary," but necessarily miss much that belongs properly to a woman's culture, and are in no slight danger of being made mannish in their tastes and habits of thought and expression.

At South Hadley and Elmira they have institutions of collegiate grade, with the additional advantage of being managed exclusively in the interest of young women. But these, with almost all strictly female seminaries of high aims, labor under a fatal difficulty in the want of endowments. A really thorough education requires large investments, not only in grounds and buildings, but in libraries, in scientific and art collections, in all the varied and expensive apparatus of instruction, and in salaries paid to competent professors and teachers—investments for which no adequate return is made in the tuition fees of students. The universities and colleges for young men have received such endowments to an aggregate of many millions, and, till like munificence is found in the friends of womanly culture, female colleges must continue, as heretofore, to struggle against great odds.

The solitary exception to these remarks, and the only institution within our knowledge which aims at the best style of womanly education, as its sole object, and with the great advantage of adequate material resources is the noble College founded by Mr. VASSAR of Poughkeepsie. We have just received an elegant volume entitled *Vassar College and its Founder*, the text written by Mr. BENSON J. LOSSING, and the numerous pictorial illustrations executed under his experienced eye. It is a beautiful specimen of typographical and graphic art, and worthy of the noble enterprise whose history it sketches. Simultaneously we hear of active progressive measures on the part of the Trustees, showing that they are determined to make the advantages of the institution all that they may and ought to be. In addition to half a million of dollars previously invested in the grounds and buildings, the library, cabinets, art gallery, museum of natural history, astronomical observatory, gymnasium, &c., &c., they have expended a large sum during the Summer in enlarging the interior accommodations, and in various improvements for the convenience and comfort of the inmates, suggested by their two years' experience. They have also built an entirely new suite of music rooms, together with a music hall for class instruction, the original provisions for that department not having proved perfectly satisfactory. We notice the appointment of two new Professors, Prof. TRUMAN J. BACKUS, in Rhetoric and the English Language, and Prof. JAMES A. ROBERT, in Languages, besides several additional teachers of approved ability. These all enter upon their duties at the opening of the next session, in September, together with a new Professor of Music, who is (we believe) yet to be appointed. At the same time the steward's department—a most vital portion of the system—goes into the hands of one of the most experienced and successful hotel keepers in the State.

Last year the number of applicants for admission was greater than could be received, but the additional accommodations which have just been completed make room, we are told, for about fifty more students. Those who apply earliest will be most likely to secure places.

Amusements.

Mme. LA GRANGE, the great lirse prima donna, will arrive shortly from Europe, and will, in conjunction with BRIGNOLI, give a series of grand Italian operas in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, New-Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, Savannah and other principal Southern and Western cities, under the management of MAX STRAKOSCH.

The Scientific Meeting in Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Saturday, Aug. 24.

The American Scientific Association met in general session yesterday morning. Valuable and interesting papers were read by Prof. GOULD, of Cambridge, on the velocity of the transmission of signals by the electric telegraph, giving the results of recent experiments. Prof. HORSFORD related his investigations of the structure of ice.

At a meeting in the afternoon of Section A, Prof. LYMAN, of New-Haven, Presiding, Prof. HUNGERFORD read a paper relating to experiments with snow at a temperature below thirty-two degrees. Prof. TILLMAN read a paper on the method of representing musical intervals on spiral projection. Prof. HOUGH read a paper on personal equasion in transit observations. Prof. BRADLEY read a paper on illurium, a metal. Prof. HYATT read a paper on wood spirit for practical purposes.

At a meeting of Section B, Prof. NEWBERRY read a paper about fossil fishes from Ohio. Mr. SCUDDER read a paper about fossil insects of North America. Prof. HITCHCOCK read a paper on Winooski marbles at Colchester, Vt. Prof. VERRILL, of Yale College, on the zoölogical affinities of Tabulate corals. Prof. WORTHEN read a paper on the coal measurers of Illinois. Col. WHITTLESEY and Prof. NEWBERRY doubted his theory regarding the coal formations of that State. Prof. DAWSON read a paper on new points in geology in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick.

Adjourned.

The Union Pacific Railway.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 24.

The Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha branch, is completed a distance of five hundred and fifty miles.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 24.

GEN. SICKLES TO BE REMOVED.

Gen. SICKLES will be removed within a week. The President to-day announced this as a fact, and named Gen. E. R. S. CANBY as his successor. SICKLES will be reached by mustering him out of his volunteer rank, which leaves him a Colonel in the Veteran Reserve Corps.

THE FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

As heretofore intimated in these dispatches, it has become manifest that it would be imprudent for and unjust to Gen. THOMAS to require him to proceed to New-Orleans in the present state of his health. On the recommendation of Gen. GRANT, therefore, the President to-day directed that the execution of General Order No. 77 be suspended for the present. Gen. GRANT favors its suspension for a few weeks until Gen. THOMAS is able to proceed, but the President is strongly inclined to order Gen. HANCOCK to proceed to New-Orleans at once. This, however, is not fully determined on, but the President, who seems resolved to push matters to an extreme in the reconstruction business, will probably order it.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 24.

ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

At 12 o'clock noon yesterday a committee from the Radical German-American citizens of the United States called on Señor ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, to present, through him, to President JUAREZ an address, expressing their approbation of his course during the recent struggle of Mexico, and congratulating him on the success of her cause.

In the name of the Committee, CARL RAISER read the following:

Señor ROMERO: In pursuance of a most worthy charge which has been conferred upon us, we have the honor to present to you an address to President JUAREZ by the Radical German-American citizens of the United States. The address is signed by several thousands of Germans from various States of this Union. Additional thousands would have indorsed this document, in order to extend the tribute of their high esteem to the President of the Mexican Republic, had not your anticipated departure from Washington caused them to accelerate their work. Permit us, while we express in this address our high admiration for Citizen BENITO JUAREZ as the indefatigable representative and defender of republican principles against base European despotism, to speak a few words of sympathy in behalf of your frequently misjudged and defamed nation. We know very well, that, as for centuries European nations have, so your people, ruled by the Catholic Church, have groaned under the disgraceful and outrageous fetters of bondage, which prevented them from their free and honorable development. As soon as this ruling faction of the church was at last removed, out of anarchy there arose a State Constitution, highly advisable to the Mexican statesmen, for it is the most recent model, throughout Democratic, and in some respects superior to that of the United States. But at the very moment when the Mexican people were about to develop themselves politically on the basis of this new Constitution, the invasion of European despots, with their hirelings, stepped between. Nevertheless, the Mexican people in this protracted struggle have maintained victoriously their freedom, and thereby given a sure guarantee of their dignity and capacity of republican self-government. Finally, permit us to express our sincere conviction that the success of the Republican cause in your country is due to your most efficient service as Mexican Ambassador to the United States, under very trying circumstances.

(Signed,) CARL RAISER, HENRY ULKE, LOUIS WALDECKER, } Committee.

Señor ROMERO replied to this address as follows:

"It gives me a great deal of pleasure to welcome you to the Legation of Republican Mexico, and receive from your hands the address to President JUAREZ, made by the Radical German-American citizens of the United States. It had been my fortune to peruse, before this, that address, which, as you know, was published a few days ago by the *Pioneer*, a German paper of Boston, and I must confess that I have often remarked to my friends that I had not seen for several years a paper more ably and forcibly written, and which is destined, in my opinion, to go down to posterity as a declaration of principles nearly as important and novel as the one made at Philadelphia on the 4th of July, 1776, and as a natural consequence of this magna charta of mankind. You, gentlemen, coming from the Old World and bringing with you the experience of many centuries and the scar of despotism, are in a better condition to appreciate the boon of freedom than others who, having always enjoyed it and being ignorant of the wrongs of despotism, can hardly realize its true value. Your congratulations will, therefore, be well understood and quite acceptable to President JUAREZ and the citizens of Mexico, who so bravely and successfully have struggled for the independence of their country and the maintenance of republican institutions. Allow me, gentlemen, to express my thanks for the compliment you have paid me, and to remark that it is highly gratifying to me that my services rendered in obedience to a sacred duty are so kindly and undeservedly though of by true lovers of republican institutions."

MATTERS AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

During the week ending to-day there has been issued from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department $483,000 in fractional currency, while the amount forwarded to other points in the same period was as follows: To the United States Depository at Chicago, $50,000; to the depository at Buffalo, $37,000; to the depository at Baltimore, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, $25,000, and to National Banks and others, $142,491; total, $554,491.

The Treasurer of the United States holds in trust for the National Banks the sum of $370,202,450, of which $340,664,500 is security for circulating notes, and $38,537,950 for deposits of public moneys.

The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $75,000, making the total amount to date, $303,726,476. From this is to be deducted the amount returned, including worn out notes, amounting to $4,683,115, leaving in actual circulation at this date $299,046,361.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week was $292,160.

AFFAIRS IN THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The number of applications for employment at the Freedmen's Bureau in Washington, within the last ten days, were—males 99, females 40; total, 139. The number provided with employment were—males 42, females 37; total, 79. Those provided with employment were distributed among the several States as follows: Maine, 1; Connecticut, 11; New York, 4; Michigan, 3; Ohio, 4; Pennsylvania, 6; Rhode Island, 2; Virginia, 2; Maryland, 4; Mississippi, 3; Massachusetts and the District of Columbia, 39.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue for the past week were $2,878,739; for the fiscal year, which commenced July 1, to date, $38,907,364.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

The Commissary-General of Subsistence to-day accepted the following bids for furnishing flour to the army: 800 barrels at $11 10 per barrel; 500 barrels at $10 89, and 200 barrels at $10 29.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Passed Assistant Paymaster L. A. FRAILEY has been ordered to special duty at the Navy-yard at Washington, D. C.

The Threatened Removal of Gen. Howard.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 24.

If the President, as his organs intimate, shall next proceed to remove Gen. HOWARD from the office of Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, he will give conclusive proof of his being instigated, in all his recent movements, by a determination to cripple and defeat the general reconstruction policy sanctioned by the people of the United States. There was a color of plausibility in his pretence of removing Gen. SHERIDAN for insubordination, though nobody believed that personal considerations alone controlled the matter. But no such excuse can be resorted to in the case of Gen. HOWARD. His Christian courtesy has been as marked in all his public career, as his bravery and efficiency were in the field. No personal objection can be raised against him. He has been faithful and arduous in the discharge of his official duties, often visiting the South to acquaint himself with the wants of the freedmen by personal inspection, and ever enjoining upon his subordinates to labor strictly within their sphere and to cultivate the best relations with the Southern whites and with the national and local authorities.

Proceeding in this spirit, the amount of good which Gen. HOWARD has already achieved in his new and difficult field is incalculable. The bitterness of the late masters has been assuaged, feuds have been composed, the freedmen urged toward right courses, and education, industry and good morals given an impulse which promises to regenerate the South beyond the hopes of the most sanguine at the time the Freedmen's Bureau went into operation. Why, then, should Gen. HOWARD be removed, and a stranger, if of equal capacity, yet wanting his indispensable experience for a long time, put in his place? Who calls for such a change? Rather, who does not deprecate it? The freedmen have the most abiding faith in Gen. HOWARD; the loyal masses are completely satisfied with him; and even to the Southern whites who are not avowed Unionists, no man who does his duty could be less objectionable. If he is removed, then, it will be solely on account of these recommendations, and simply because Gen. HOWARD is an acceptable, faithful and efficient officer. It will be another blow at the life of the loyal cause—another contemptuous defiance of the American people. How long are these things to be suffered? But it is barely possible that this rumor may be an inference from recent events, rather than due to any explicit authority. We shall soon see.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

A Plantation Barbecue for the Negro Laborers—Mutual Relations of Employers and Employes—Speeches, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEAR STEPHENS, OGLETHORPE COUNTY, GA., Monday, Aug. 19, 1867.

Prior to the war, in the days which many call and believe to be "the good old days," it was the custom on large plantations for the proprietor to give a barbecue to his hands when the crop was "laid by," which means giving them and as many friends and neighbors as they choose to invite, a bountiful dinner, of which oxen, sheep and hogs, roasted whole, constitute the *pièces de resistance*, and chickens roasted, broiled, fried, and in pies, vegetables of every kind and in pies, watermelons by the hundred, pickles by the gallon, and peach pies containing bushels of peaches, constitute the *entremets* and *hors d'œuvres*. Several planters, especially those who employ as freedmen the negroes who used to labor for them as slaves, continue this good custom, and on Saturday last accepted an invitation to be present at a combination barbecue where the proprietors of two adjoining plantations, Col. BARROW and Gen. BROWN, regaled their laborers with a sumptuous repast, and great was the consumption of flesh and fowl, and of the various fruits of the earth. I arrived on Friday afternoon, and took a rapid survey of the crops on both plantations in the cool of the evening of Friday, and the morning of Saturday, accompanied by my hospitable hosts and their full-blooded African farm-managers. The corn and cotton are more luxuriant than they have been for years in this section of the State and are especially so on these plantations. I saw several fields of cotton where the plant ware from four and a half to five feet high, and I saw some cotton on very rich land, or where the artificial manures were liberally supplied, which was over six feet high, with from eighty to one hundred fully formed balls on each stalk, exclusive of the blooms, which will mature during the next three weeks. The corn was quite as promising. Nothing but a Caleb Cushing cataclysm, or a failure to gather the crop, can now prevent the corn cribs from being richly filled with abundance of bread for man and beast. Except the speculator and the forestaller, whose most gratifying opportunity is the extremity of the distress of their fellow men, and whose busy season is the prevalence of famine, everybody rejoices at the assured prospect of plenty of food. I cordially sympathized with the satisfaction and pleasure with which my hosts showed me their smiling and well cultivated fields, and the pride and gratification with which the negro managers received the earnest praise which their employers gave them and their fellow-laborers, and with which they pointed out the excellence of their crops. So far as I have been able to judge, the crops on these two places look better, and promise more than any I have seen in the neighborhood, and I am inclined to attribute this to the fact that while the negro foremen managed the hands and supervised the execution of the work, the proprietors g

ments than those I heard them express on this occasion. They explained the duties and responsibilities of voting, pointed out the evil results of the election of incompetent or corrupt men to office, showed how the election affected the black men as well as the white, disclaimed emphatically any hostile feeling or any desire to oppress or injure the blacks, and professed a sincere desire to promote their interests and advance their education and enlightenment. They dwelt at some length on the importance of industry, good conduct, and character as the surest roads to fortune and comfort, and assured them that those who believed that they were to grow rich by idleness and the confiscation of the lands of the whites would be bitterly disappointed. The nature and obligation of contracts were well and lucidly explained by Col. BARROW, and the delusive idea exposed, that they who labor for a share of the crop as compensation are not bound to do any work on the plantation except in relation to the crop in which they are to share, forgetting that the part of the corn, cotton, &c., is but another form of compensation for a year's labor.

On the whole the barbecue was a very pleasant and interesting scene, in which I very gladly took the part of spectator. I wish that they who rave and rant about the cruel disposition of the slaveowners toward the negroes, and who tell of the atrocious outrages of which negroes are the victims, could have been present, and would truly represent what they might have witnessed. According to present appearances, the hands on the places to which I have referred will, at the end of the year, receive as compensation for their work, (after paying for the sustenance and clothes of themselves and families, and in addition to houseroom and fuel,) corn enough to support them liberally for another year, and from a bag to a bag and a half of cotton. Where is the common laborer at the North, or in Europe, who will receive as much, after having lived as well as the plantation negro?

After the pale faces had spoken, MANRO, Mr. BARROW's negro foreman, was requested to speak, and though his language was inelegant and his grammar defective, his speech in substance, object and conception showed thought, intelligence, good sense and boldness. His leading idea was the necessity for diligent labor and the folly of negro women being idle because they are free. He recommended his fellow-negroes to remain where they are known, to "stick by their State and country," and to "earn the respect of their employers as the best way to become really free and independent with houses and lands of their own." MONRO's speech interested me more than any other. It was full of practical sense and conservatism, and what struck me most was, it showed that he felt a pride in his State and country which I did not believe was felt at all by negroes.

Of the three hundred negroes who were present to dine and enjoy themselves, all behaved with as much propriety and decorum as the same number of well-bred white men could have shown. I did not hear a word or observe a gesture which could offend good taste.

PONTIFEX.

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

American Association for the Advancement of Science—Sixteenth Annual Session.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SECOND DAY.

BURLINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1867.

The Association met at 10 A. M., Prof. NEWBERRY, the President, in the chair, and about sixty members present. On recommendation of the Standing Committee, an invitation to an excursion on Lake Champlain, in the splendid steamer *Adirondack*, of the Transportation Company, on Saturday, was accepted with thanks. Messrs. W. L. PARSONS, D. L. DELANO and CLEVELAND ASHBY were elected members. The admission fee of $5, proposed at the Buffalo meeting, was adopted, to take effect next year.

Mr. E. B. ELLIOTT presented a paper "On the Relative Value of Gold and Silver for a Series of Years." The fluctuations in the relative values of the precious metals were described and compared with the legal values fixed by law in various countries. It seems that in 1700 the average market value of gold was 15½ times that of silver. In 1841–1848, the average was 15.8; in 1849–1852, 15.5; and since 1852 it has averaged, at first 15.33, and later 15.4. It is now about the latter figure, quite persistent, and tending rather in favor of gold, by the increasing production of silver. America and England have accommodated themselves to the change produced by the discovery of California and Australia gold-fields. But France, even in the Quadripartite Convention of 1865, only equalized her gold and silver by debasing the latter. And it is this ill-adjusted system of coinage which the United States is called to adopt, sacrificing the more consistent and more nearly metrical system which we have already. For our silver dollar weighs within one-half per cent. of 25 grammes; and three of our gold dollars weigh within one-third per cent. of five grammes. Very slight changes would therefore give us a system of decimal coinage uniform in quality of standard metal, (900-1000ths,) and at the same time more nearly metrical than the proposed French system.

Col. WHITTLESEY and Prof. NEWBERRY agreed that the silver production of the world is on the increase, and that the present relative value of the metals is not likely to be reversed or particularly changed, except in favor of the higher price of gold.

Prof. HALL then repeated the remarks recently made at the Hartford meeting of the National Academy concerning the discovery of the Cohoes mastodon, a report of which was at that time given in the columns of the TIMES. On the present occasion the interest and the opposition excited by some of Prof. HALL's statements, and especially his attributing the phenomena observed to glacial action, (for which, however, he made AGASSIZ more responsible than himself,) were much livelier than anything exhibited at the Academy. In fact the discussion, which was participated in by many able men, could not be concluded before the close of the morning session, and it was adjourned. Both the conclusions as to the age of the mastodon, and those as to the glacial action in the distribution of his bones, met with keen opposition. DAWSON, of Montreal, one of the clearest heads in the association, and perhaps the ablest opponent of AGASSIZ on this continent, declared himself a disbeliever in the American glacial theory. Prof. MARSH enumerated many cases of pleiocene and miocene mastodons, and called attention to the distinctions between the various species. In the northwest part of America ocene remains of the real woolly mammoth of Europe. The supply of fossil ivory from this source in our new possessions of Russian America is estimated to be quite considerable. Prof. DANIELS described the occurrence of the mastodon in the lead crevices of Wisconsin. Messrs. CHITTENDEN, WHITTLESEY, HAYN and NEWBERY added remarks. The sum of the discussion goes to show that the mastodon may be referred to several ages, both before, after and during the glacial periods.

The Association then divided into sections A (mathematics and physics) and B (natural history and geology) which occupied the afternoon with separate sessions. The sections organized as follows: A—President, Prof. DAWSON, of Montreal: B—President, Prof. O. N. ROOD, of New-York. The following papers were read:

SECTION A.

1. Remarks on Meteorological Results deduced from the new method of Registration, G. W. HOUGH. This was highly interesting to the section and will probably be published.

2. Remarks on the Laws of Winds, J. H. COFFIN.

3. On the Periodicity of the Aurora, Prof. LOVERING. This elaborate paper summed up observations in all seasons and many different localities, and attempted to deduce general formulae.

4. Occupations of the People Classified was the title of a paper by E. B. ELLIOTT, the eminent statistician.

5. On the Determination of Latitude from Observations in the Prime Vertical, W. A. ROGERS. An abstruse mathematical paper.

6. On New Diagrams and Derivation Symbols, Illustrating the Prominent Characteristics of the Chemical Elements, Prof. S. D. TILGHMAN. Being pressed for time, the Professor merely sketched the outline of his plan for representing the elements in a diagram. The system is ingenious, is intended to accompany the use of the new nomenclature recently proposed by TILGHMAN in the *American Journal of Mining*, and may possibly be mnemonically useful to young students. It elicited some attention but no comment.

SECTION B.

1. Considerations drawn from the study of the Orthoptera of North America, S. H. SCUDDER.—This paper was a brief comparison of the crickets, grasshoppers, cockroaches, &c., of America, especially of New-England, with those of Europe, from which it appeared that New-England, although in the latitude of Southern Europe, has the *fungo* more nearly of Northern Europe, particularly the Scandinavian peninsula.

2. Traces of Ancient Glaciers in the White Mountains of New-Hampshire, &c., GEORGE L. VOSE.—Mr. VOSE was of opinion that a local glacial system radiated from Mount Washington—a glacier passing down the Androscoggin to Bethel, and another down the Peabody Valley to Gorham. He found glacial furrows 5,350 feet above the sea. It having been argued that the subject of glaciers should be postponed, and discussed all at once, the paper of Mr. VOSE was mainly debated only as to his views regarding the anticlinal line of the range, which he considers altogether evaded by the Peabody Valley, leaving the White Mountains as the western side of a great upheaval. These views are confirmed by Prof. HITCHCOCK, and questioned, but not opposed, by Prof. HALL.

3. Prof. MARSH read a paper on the Origin of Lignilites or Epsomites, which he ascribed to mechanical causes (pressure) alone. His explanation was extremely plausible and ingenious, and illustrated by a fine series of specimens from Germany and New-York State. As both the American names given to these strange forms are founded on a mistaken notion as to their origin, the Professor recommended the European name Stillolites. Messrs. WORTHEN, NEWBURY and DAWSON joined in the discussion.

4. Prof. HALL explained the geographical distribution of fossils in the Hamilton, Portage and Chemung Groups of New-York—after which,

5. Mr. L. E. CHITTENDEN gave a most interesting account of Limnea Megasoma, a species of shell only found in Lakes Huron and Champlain, and rapidly vanishing even there.

In the evening there was a crowded general session in the court-house, to see Prof. LOVERING's experiments showing the Optical Method of Studying Sound.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Report of the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 24.

The following document comprises the report of the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature:

The Committee proceeded to state that in the discharge of their duties they were somewhat embarrassed to determine definitely what subjects were committed to their charge in reference to other standing Committees of the Convention; and it appeared other Committees were equally embarrassed in regard to the duties devolving on them; and a necessary result of this uncertainty is that different Committees have examined, and, in some instances, reported upon the same subjects; but such action was beneficial in getting at all the knowledge possible on the subject under advisement. The Committee endeavored to provide for the relief of the labors of the Legislature, and thought some provision whereby all claims against the State not arising in the ordinary administration of State ovgernment might be withdrawn from the action of the Legislature, and thus lessen the labors of that body, remove a source of scandal, and promote its dignity and reputation.

Your Committee have also sought to remedy another evil existing in the Legislature of the State, by providing for the passage of general laws under which other large classes of objects may be safely provided for, which under the present order of things cumber the action of the Legislature and furnish, to a large extent, material which has been used to fasten upon that body an evil reputation. It is with these views and for this purpose that your Committee have provided for withdrawing from the direct action of the Legislature the class of private claims against the State, and requiring that they be submitted to another tribunal having power to examine the same fully and the ability to decide them according to the very right of the case.

The sessions of the Legislature shall be held biennially only, at the Capitol of the State, or at such other place as shall be by law directed, commencing on the first Tuesday in January, 1868, and on the same day on every second year thereafter. The Governor may call special sessions of the Legislature by proclamation, in which shall be stated the particular object or objects for which they are so called, and no business shall be transacted at any such special session except such as shall be stated in the proclamation calling the same. The Legislature shall not adjourn for more than two weeks at any one time.

No member of the Legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this State from the Governor, the Governor and Senate, or from the Legislature during the time for which he shall have been elected, and all such appointments and votes given for any such members for any such office or appointment shall be void.

No person being a Member of Congress or holding any judicial or military office under the United States shall hold a seat in the Legislature, and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the Government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business. Each House shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, and be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members; shall choose its own officers, and the Senate shall choose a temporary President, who shall preside when the Lieutenant Governor shall not attend as President or shall act as Governor. No member shall be expelled by either House except by a vote of a majority of all the members elected to such Houses, and no member shall be twice expelled for the same offence.

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, except such parts as may require secrecy. The doors of each House shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require their exclusion. Neither House, without the consent of the other, shall adjourn for more than two days.

For any speech or debate in either House of the Legislature, the members shall not be questioned in any other place.

Any bill may originate in either House of the Legislature, and all bills passed by one House may be amended by the other.

The enacting clause of all bills shall be, "The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows;" and no law shall be enacted or money or property appropriated except by bill.

No bill shall be passed, unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature; and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered in the journal.

No law shall embrace more than one subject and the matters necessarily connected therewith, which subject shall be expressed in its title.

No bill shall be introduced during last five days of session; nor can any bill, after having been finally rejected by either branch of the Legislature, be passed during same session.

No bill can be revised, altered or amended by reference to its title only.

The presiding officer shall publicly sign in the House all bills and resolutions passed by the Legislature.

The Legislature shall not appropriate, lend or give any of the money or property of the State to or for any charitable institution, except such as shall be owned by the State, and the following: New-York Institution for the Blind; the State Institution for the Blind; the New-York Institution for Deaf and Dumb, and the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

The credit of the State shall not be loaned to any person, body, association or corporation, nor shall the State be interested in any stock company, except as security for a debt previously due.

Nor shall it authorize any county, city, village or town to appropriate any money or lend its credit in any way to any corporation; nor shall it allow any private claim or account against the State, or pass any special law in relation thereto, except to appropriate money to pay such claims as have been allowed according to law.

It shall provide for a Court of Claims to consist of three judges, to be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, in which court shall be adjudicated all such claims against the State as the Legislature may from time to time direct. In all cases where such claims amount to $500 or more for damages to real estate, the judges may view the property in question and consider their own estimate of damage done, in connection with the evidence. In all other respects such courts shall be governed by the legal rules existing between the state and its citizens, according to the practice of the common law. Such decision may be reviewed on appeal to the Court of Appeals.

A Solicitor of Claims shall also be appointed in the same manner.

The Legislature shall not grant any extra compensation to any public officer, servant or contractor after the service shall have been rendered, nor increase or diminish the same.

Nor shall it sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any of the canals or salt springs of the State.

It shall provide for making all Common Schools in the State free, and requiring all children to be educated.

It may confer on Boards of Supervisors such powers of local legislation as from time to time it may deem necessary.

It may also provide for filling vacancies in offices of the State.

It shall also provide for the removal for misconduct of officers (except judicial) whose powers and duties are not local or legislative, and supply the vacancy.

No property shall be exempt from taxation except churches, burial grounds, free colleges, schools and incorporated academies.

It may from time to time make general laws for the formation of corporations, and it shall not alter or extend the powers of any corporation (except municipal) by any special law.

No railroad shall hereafter be constructed or operated within any city or incorporated village until the consent of the local authorities is obtained, and at least the owners of one-half the property on the line of the streets through which the road is to pass. A franchise allowing such road to be opened shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, after three months' notice in the State paper, and the whole avails of such sale shall be given to the city or village.

Bills may be passed over a veto by a two-third vote, and if any bills shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days after they shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed them, unless the Legislature, by its adjournment, prevents the return, in which case it shall not be a law.

It shall not have power to sanction in any manner the suspension of specie payment by any person or corporation issuing bank notes of any description.

No office shall be created for weighing, gauging, measuring or inspecting any merchandise, manufactures or commodity whatever; but this shall not effect the electing of an officer to protect the public health or interests of the State in its property revenue, or in supplying the people with correct standards of weights and measures.

It may provide for the election of a County Judge and Surrogate on application of the Board of Supervisors of any county.

No bill for any local or private purpose can be introduced into the Legislature, unless a notice has been published in the State paper for at least twenty days, and such bill must be introduced within the first sixty days of the session.

The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws in either of the following cases:

Granting divorces.

Authorizing the sale, mortgaging or leasing of the real property of minors or other persons under disability.

Changing the names of persons.

For laying out, working or discontinuing public or private roads or highways.

For locating or changing county seats.

For legalizing, except as against the State, the unauthorized or invalid acts of any officer.

For granting to any individual, association or corporation the right to lay down railroad tracks in the streets of any city or village.

Giving effect to informal or invalid deeds or wills.

In any case for which provision has been made by any existing general law.

And the Legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this section, and for all other cases where a general law can be made applicable.

The National Labor Congress at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 24.

In the National Labor Congress, this morning, the subject of a national organ was discussed, several delegates participating, and on motion, the whole subject was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. EVANS offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, The efforts of the working classes of Europe to obtain political power, improve their status, social and otherwise, and to throw off the servitude in which they have been and are now placed by the institutions and laws under which they live, afford a gratifying indication of the progress of justice, enlightenment and the sentiments of humanity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Labor Congress express its sympathy for and cooperation with them in their struggle against political and social wrongs.

The newly elected officers were then installed.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced the following:

Resolved, That we deprecate the employment on Government works of persons hostile to the interests of labor in preference to others in every way more competent.

Resolved, That whenever such cases become known to the President of the National Labor Union, he shall immediately appeal to the President of the United States for the removal of such person or persons.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. HARDING, it was decided to meet at Pittsburgh, Penn., on the first Monday in May, 1868, unless otherwise ordered by the President and Board of Directors.

A mass meeting will be held to-night to ratify the action of the Convention.

Destructive Fire in Illinois—Loss Seventy Thousand Dollars.

AMBOY, Ill., Saturday, Aug. 24.

Fire this morning broke out in the building occupied by J. LITTLE, Jr., as a hardware store, destroying it, together with all the buildings on the block. The principal losers are HAWES & EOURNE, dry goods; DEMMING & WILSON, grocers; LYNN & WALKER, hardware, and GOLDSTINE & JACKSON, clothiers. The total loss is estimated at $70,000, on which there is $30,000 insurance.

The Strike on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Aug. 24.

The strike on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad continues. No trains are allowed to run either way.

Some engineers were sent down from the Illinois Central Railroad to take the places of the strikers, but the latter would not let them work.

No violent or riotous proceedings have occurred.

The Yellow Fever in Texas.

GALVESTON, Texas, Saturday, Aug. 24.

The yellow fever is slightly abating here. There were nineteen burials yesterday. Over one hundred of the principal citizens of Corpus Christi, including a Presbyterian and a Methodist Minister, have died of the fever.

Base-Ball Match at Pittsfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Aug. 23.

The match game of Base Ball at Pittsburgh, to-day, between the Union Club of Lansingburg, New-York, and the Hampden Club, of this city, was won by the former, the score standing as follows: Union, 28; Hampden, 18.

Crop and Weather Reports.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 24.

Crop accounts are good. The weather is cloudy, with indications of rain.

The Steamship Union.

The steamship *Union*, from Bremen, of the North German-Lloyd Steamship Line, is reported as having arrived at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. This is erroneous. The ship passed Sandy Hook on Friday at 8 P. M., and anchored at quarantine at half past nine o'clock.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Henry A. Wise on Duty—Negro Domination and the Public Debt—Necessity for the Southern White Man to Labor.

As mentioned by telegraph, Gen. HENRY A. WISE delivered an address in Hanover, Va., on Thursday, 22d inst., the occasion being a festival to raise funds for the erection of an Episcopal church in the vicinity of Washington-Henry Academy. The original college, was founded in 1783 by the illustrious men whose name it bears, GEORGE WASHINGTON bequeathing the sum of $5,000, while PATRICK HENRY, upon whose property it was located, gave 800 acres of land and a handsome pecuniary donation. In 1802 the building was destroyed by fire, but was soon after rebuilt. The war caused a suspension of operations, and its close found the college devoid of everything necessary to resume teaching. The trustees then to enable them to commence again, obtained authority from the county to dispose of the old building, together with 150 acres of the land, the proceeds of which were appropriated to the erection of the present academy, which is situated about one mile from the location of the original college. Gen. WISE said:

MY FRIENDS: Those who would build a house made with hands, for the "name of the Lord to dwell in" upon earth, should "shake the dust from off their feet, for the ground on which they tread is holy." The honor of such a work was not permitted even unto King David. The temple of God is one of His gracious manifestations on earth, and like the burning bush, and the thunders of Sinai, and the pillars of fire and cloud, and the dividing of the waters of the Red Sea, and the Emanuel, is one of the Revelations of "God with us." It is, therefore, good for men to build houses to God; for in the preparation of the wood, and the brass, and the silver, and the gold, and the candlesticks, and the altars, and the holy of holy places, and the measurement of the cubits, the hearts of men are and should be purified to become the temples of the living God! Shall not the house for His name to dwell in, but the hearts for temples of the living God, for His presence of "God in us as well as God with us." And these times in these once Confederate States require, above all other times, "God with us." They are portentous and full of evil. The people are depressed, distressed and oppressed, and need a house of refuge—a house of God to turn to, to look to when they pray. They went out to war in the wrong way, and Goths and Vandals have desecrated their temples and made targets of their tomb-stones. They now more than ever need "God with us." And the very proposal to build and rebuild temples to God admonishes us to inquire what is best now to be done.

I. Public and private morals require to be purified and exalted. They are down in the mire of general demoralization. It is an error to say that this is the result of the war. The war did not so much demoralize our people as the previous demoralization caused the war and its disastrous results. Demoralization caused the war, and the war and its consequences in turn developed the demoralization. There were gross evils existing before the war, which brought it and caused it to be badly conducted, and brought it to an unsuccessful and fatal issue. There was—1. A fanaticism, North and South, respecting social relations, touching slavery, marital and sexual rights, the black and white races of men, and the dependencies of labor and capital. This, among other evils, prostituted public sentiment, until war removed one cause alone—the slavery of the black man; and the other causes are still continuing, tending to enslave and degrade the white man. 2. A national worship of mammon and materialism opposed in deadly enmity to moral and intellectual culture—of the lust of money and of mammon in opposition to the humanities and of metaphysical and psychological science, of law, religion and good government. All these evils existed before the war, helped to hasten its coming, and to aggravate its horrors, and are now in myriad of forms howling like imps of sin for more and more victims! The first and most pressing duty is to look to God, to Him only, to purify and exalt us in a higher and holier state, and to strengthen us to endure the conflict. We must gird our loins to restore, rebuild and support evangelical truth and its teachings from the Bible of God and the Testament of the Saviour. This alone can renew us, and the building of houses for the name of God to dwell in is the beginning, perhaps, of the rebuilding of the temples within us. The cultivation and nursing of the highest tone and graces of the Christian religion can alone restore our people to a pure and primitive state of simple virtue; to that simplicity of manners and morals, and habits and customs of living to and acting and moving and having our being in all honesty, truth, industry, love and frugality, which will bring peace, hope, happiness and salvation. This, too, when attained, will bring us power—power to obtain blessings that are always in store for wisdom and virtue, and power to maintain ourselves in constancy and brightest joys of faith and hope, come what will, what may of evil. The idea that money, or capital or credit is all that is wanting must cease and be thrown to the dogs who vomit its filth upon our fame and fortunes. We must learn and teach to set the moral law above all price, and not by act or oath, thought or deed, to violate its precepts under any force or temptation.

II. The second cardinal point is, to "fetch a compass," in the language of Saint Paul, back to the sources of political law and authority, the fundamental law, the constitution of our country. Next to our duty to our God, is our duty to our country. The Bible testimony is the standard of moral law, faith, and practice; and the spirit and letter of the Constitution show the bounds of political duty and obligation which we dare not transgress, without both unpardonable and unconscientious moral and political dereliction. Our native and naturalized allegiance is to the Constitution of the United States. Any oath requiring the native or naturalized citizen to swear to support it, except as prescribed by itself, is a test-oath of expurgation. Every such oath taken to support it, as a renewal of allegiance, is an oath which, in the very breath drawn to take the oath, violates the Constitution. Such an oath to support violates it. All these oaths are impious, and demoralizing, and degrading. The usual excuse for these oaths is that "the Constitution is a dead letter." This is not only made the excuse for its violations, but for failure and omission to demand rights guaranteed by its sacred provisions. Nothing can be more pernicious and corrupting than this habitual thought and expression. That because the Constitution is so recklessly set at naught and violated, it is not to be regarded as the foundation of any claim or right or of any hope of restoration, or as any law of obligation and duty. The more it is applied, the more should we defend it, and the more should we uphold it as we would our only shield and buckler! It has a Lazarus life in it, the life of a resurrection, though it now lies shrouded in the sepulchre. It awaits only a purified public virtue to bid it "come forth." Nothing but the divine influence of public virtue can resurrect and restore its life and power of protection. Under no circumstances of force, or trial, or temptation, should we consent or seem to assent to the violation of the supreme political organic law, any more than we should consent to the open and shameless violation of the moral laws of God.

III. Next to our duty to God and our country is the duty we owe to ourselves. We are called to defend the dignity and status of our white race of men in the scale of being wherein we are placed by God. Not that we need to attempt the impiety of upholding the designs of Deity. The Omniscient and Omnipotent will take care of His own work in the due times and ways of His own Providence, and those who rebel against His decrees will "kick against the pricks." But God has given us the power, and imposed upon us the duty of guarding ourselves, and this power we are called upon now to exert with all our might. There is now a bold and avowed attempt going far beyond the emancipation of the blacks and the guardianship of freedmen, to subject the white to the domination of the black race in the South, and to make slaves of free men as well as freedmen of slaves; to make white freemen the subjects of black freedmen, in order to create a balance of power to perpetuate the amalgamated and consolidated despotism of a new and mongrel republicanism. The white race must now, then, look to its safety and defence. There is no defence in swearing, and in the mere expediency and policy of party organization and operations. The great fundamental truths are at stake, and God, and God alone, can solve and save them. We must rely on truth, on the Constitution, on the force of moral power, and on the caste of white people, North and South. If negro equality and domination can be forced on us, it can and must be forced upon the whites of the Northern States. This they may have the power to prevent. But the example is too hideous to permit that to be dictated to us which they would not tolerate for themselves. If they are Northern they are still whites, and they will never sacrifice the laws of nature and of nature's God to any Moloch of tyranny, black, white or mulatto! Let us, then, rely on an appeal to Cæsar—to the sovereign white masses and races of the North. Shall Virginia be made a Jamaica or a San Domingo? Is Cudjo or Soluque to dominate over her? Are her lands and temples and groves to be dedicated to the Congo race? They are cheaper and fairer for the countless immigrants than the Western wilds. Here is nothing for the log-wood ax to do; the fields are cleared, the roads are opened, the habitations are built, the springs and wells of sweet waters are cleared and dug, and the proprietors must sell at a sacrifice. Shall this inheritance not be open to New-England, the Middle States and the host of white foreigners, Irish, Germans, Swedes, of all Europe who seek asylums in America? It will not be open to their choice if they are to be under the domination of the black race, and we will be driven to the wilds. We must then appeal to the white race at home, and to the white immigrants at every clime to rally to us in this war of races. This is not to invade the right of negroes. They deserve our sympathies and our gratitude, but their freedmanship is not freedom, and they are in danger of being slaves to many masters. They are in the sudden dance of liberty—that state of liberty they are now in is better defined a state of license. They are licensed to labor or to be idle. They are licensed to side with good or bad men, and they are separated most cruelly to them from the best of the white men, the class of gentlemen who were ever taught worthy to rule. *Major* advanced to Federal offices, and who ever were and are still the best friends of the black race, in its proper place of subordination, if not of Slavery. They are now licensed to vote, and are exposed to the temptations of idleness, of whisky and of the demagogue. They are naturally lazy and unsteady at work, and they are liable to the slaves of crimes, engendered by their idleness, dissipation, destitution, and consequent degradation. They are unfit for self-government, and need training as mere pupils of liberty; and they are the severest and most cruel task-mas ers when invested with power; and are, therefore, abhorrently unfit to be allowed to dominate over a distinct and superior race. For these reasons, it will be most unnatural as well as unconstitutional for the people of our own color and race to permit them to make us their slaves and to occupy the inheritance of our lands. The interest of the white race, North as well as South, demands that "this land, of every land the pride," should be kept open to the white race. The white race everywhere cannot but heed our call to the rescue of our race. Let the appeal be at once made with a loud and long note, as of a trumpet making no uncertain sound.

IV. In the meantime, much must be done to lighten the burdens of our people, and to make sure the rewards of their labor and skill. This alone can enliven their hopes, inspire their enterprise and repair their waste places. We are heavily taxed, and our agony of suffering may drive us to national dishonor. *One* man may exhibit the example of a Job, but the masses of a people were never patient and constant, even under Moses at the foot of Sinai, or when conducted by the pillars of fire and of cloud himself in an exodus from bondage. We are rapidly tending to the still greater and more enormous demoralization of repudiating public and private debts. If we are so driven, it will be the greatest monetary as well as moral disaster. The people, North and South, are in the midst of their grievous burdens of taxations, the millionaires, at home and abroad, monopolizing from two to three thousand millions of public debt, and hoarding it like misers, for the very reason that it bears a rate of interest thirty-hundredths per cent. above what the most active commerce in the country now authorizes for loans. If they persist in thus holding and hoarding it the demon of tax-paying malcontent will devour and void the whole. They must remember that the necessity of war alone created such a debt at such a rate of interest, and that now the necessity of peace is as great to destroy it as of war to create it. The supreme public will and public good are to be pleaded in either case of public necessity, and the tax-payers know that the speculators in the public funds kept up the war to increase the public debt. The people will take vengeance on the mammon which now prolongs the effects of the war, when peace is proclaimed. Their maxim will be:

"Ubi bellum non est, pax est!"

The war ceasing its effects cease! This enormous public debt, and its exorbitant rate of interest, the masses of the taxpayers know, not only keeps ten sovereign States out of their orbits in the Union, not only prevents their readmission, from the bondholders' dread of a vindictive repudiation, but it is driving the North itself to the extreme of abolishing a debt which, like a leech, cries for more and more tax to pay millionaires' incomes from an exorbitant rate of interest which pays no taxes! There is but one way to relieve this oppressive wrong, this unequal taxation, and to save the national honor: 1st. Reduce the interest on the public debt from seventhirty to four and a half per cent. 2d. Tax the income from that interest in proportion to other incomes taxed. 3d. Consolidate the whole public debt, and issue consols in imitation of the English system. This will cause the bonds to be put into the money market. It will reduce the rate of taxation. It will cause the bonds no longer to be hoarded, and make them seek investments in loans and mortgages. It will relieve all necessity for usury laws. It will be a balance wheel of the money market and regulate exchange. It will guard against a crash in times of money pressure. It will accommodate credit, especially the farming interest, and will save national honor from repudiation. And the bondholders had better take this measure in time to save any if not all of their hoarded treasure of untaxed credit and income.

V. But all this will be in vain, if we do not individually and collectively labor for ourselves and the country. Labor we must, and work and work on we must, to produce the material of plenty. We must change our whole system of labor. The agricultural interest especially must renounce its old routine of planting the large staple crops, and culture must be more varied, on a smaller scale, and on a more improved system, or a system more improving. Arboriculture, horticulture, gardening and trucking and grasses and stock-raising, must be substituted for the one ideas of wheat and tobacco, and the mechanic arts must be substituted for the "soft places" of clerking, and drumming and bookkeeping, and town employments of irregular loungers about a trade and commerce which have not pabulum enough to support them. We must teach our children to labor, and love and honor labor by going to work ourselves, earnestly, honestly, hopefully. And in the employment of laborers, I recommend the renting to families, instead of employing day laborers in barracks. The lands must be redeemed by labor. They can't be sold for any price, except to those families of renters who in the course of time may be induced to realize their value. Stay laws can't save them from sacrifice, and stay laws are as fatal to debtors as they are false to creditors. Labor alone is our Hercules. 1. I appeal to you to build and rebuild your temples within and without to God. Never depart from the moral law. 2. To renew your allegiance to the Constitution of your country. Never depart from the Constitution. 3. Defend your race and blood, and preserve their purity and place. 4. Cry *consols* for relief to all. 5. Labor without ceasing, that you may live in peace and plenty.

Gen. McClellan and the War Department.

The Washington correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, in a letter dated Aug. 15, says:

"Gen. MCCLELLAN, Gen. ROUSSEAU and Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN are all prominently named in connection with the War Department, and the President will probably appoint one of them to be Secretary of War. The two latter gentlemen are both here, and Gen. MCCLELLAN will be here in a few weeks. It is understood that his friends here are in communication with him on the subject. The President is determined to have, as his Secretary of War, a man in whom he can repose full confidence, and from whose wisdom and experience he can derive benefit, and either one of the three gentlemen named will answer these requirements."

The Michigan Constitutional Convention.

The Michigan Constitution Convention adjourned on the 22d inst., after a session of seventy-three days. The Detroit *Advertiser* says that in the main the members of the Convention have worked well, and in harmony, and that they cannot be accused of undue partizanism, or of being swayed by undue influence of local considerations. The new constitution presents many points of improvement over the old, including pretty much every leading provision for which there was a popular demand, such as equal suffrage, increase of salaries of Judges and State officers, &c. The Constitution will be submitted to the popular vote in April, 1868, and the first Legislature will assemble under it a year from next January, there being no session the coming Winter. If the Constitution shall be adopted by the popular vote, every male citizen of this State, properly qualified by residence, and irrespective of color, will vote at the Presidential election of 1868. The propositions for annual or biennial sessions of the Legislature, and the prohibitory law will be submitted separately. The Convention made provision for the general publication of the Constitution shortly before election in all the papers of the State. The debates upon the judiciary, prohibition, loan of municipal aid to internal improvements, and the powers of Supervisors, were the most able, protracted and exciting of the session.

THE TURF.

Trotting in Dutchess County—Two Contests at Washington Hollow.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON HOLLOW, Dutchess County, Friday, Aug. 23, 1867.

There was a gathering of turfmen here to-day, the occasion being two interesting trotting contests. The first was for a purse of $100, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. J. F. POST named s. g. *Post Boy*, and J. V. W. DOTY named b. m. *Lady Wood*.

Post Boy was the favorite in the pools, the odds, however, not being very heavy. In the toss he drew the pole. The following is the report of the contest:

FIRST HEAT—After two attempts the word was given, with *Lady Wood* about a length in the advance, the driver of *Post Boy* nodding all right. The *Lady* kept a strong lead and increased the distance between the half mile pole, which she reached four lengths ahead in 1:21, and kept the same position to the end of the mile, beating *Post Boy* about four lengths and coming in an easy winner in 2:46.

SECOND HEAT—*Lady Wood* to the pole. She came up evenly, and the word was given. The *Lady* again took the lead, and on the first turn was a length ahead. Going over the back stretch, she was rattling along at a lively gate. *Post Boy* subsequently passed her, and led to the half-mile by two lengs in 1:21. The gelding held his advantage the rest of the way, winning the heat by two lengths in 2:45.

THIRD HEAT—This time *Post Boy* to the pole. They got the word on the first attempt, and left the score side by side, trotting like a double team to the quarter pole, when *Post Boy* drew a length ahead, staying there to the half-mile pole, which he passed in 1:21. He kept that position, the gap neither increasing nor decreasing, and came in winner in 2:47.

After this heat *Lady Wood* was withdrawn, consequently *Post Boy* won the race and money. The following is the

SUMMARY.

J. F. Post enters s. g. Post Boy	2	1	1
J. V. W. Doty enters b. m. Lady Wood	1	2	dr.

Time, 2:46, 2:45, 2:47.

The next race was for a purse of $100, $75 for the first horse and $25 for the second. There were three entries as follows: Dr. BARDEN entered c. s. *Paul*, Mr. DORNEY entered blk. s. *Union*, and Mr. HORNBECK entered c. g. *Major King*, mile heats, best three in five in harness.

FIRST HEAT—After scoring four times the word was given, *Major King* taking the lead on the first turn, *Union* close up and *Paul* trailing. On the backstretch *Union* challenged his *Major* and took the lead, maintaining it through the first half mile with *Major King* on his wheel and *Paul* a length behind, the half mile being made in 1:20. On the first turn of the second half mile, *Major King* made a break, but still lapped *Union*, with *Paul* close up in the pocket. On the backstretch *Union* jumped to the front, when the *Major* advanced to the lead and *Paul* pulled out of the pocket, *Union* falling to the rear. *King* won the heat in 2:39½, *Paul* second, the driver of the *Union* having pulled his horse up.

SECOND HEAT—*Major King* to the pole. Again four attempts were made to get off, when finally the word was given, the horses going away even at start—*King*, as usual, taking the lead on the turn, *Paul* second, and *Union* close up. On the back stretch *King* drew away from *Paul* two or three lengths, and kept that position to the half-mile, which he reached in 1:20; *Union* evidently not going for the heat. On the upper turn of the last half, *Paul* challenged *King*, and at the head of the stretch came up and lapped him. From there to the judge's stand they trotted beautifully, side by side. *King*, however, had just a little the advantage, and rushed across the score about a half a length ahead, winning the heat in 2:37½; *Union* having pulled up.

THIRD HEAT—*King* again to the pole. After three false starts the word was given, *King* and *Union* going off side by side, with *Paul* trailing. On the back stretch *Union* showed his head in front, but at the quarter pole *King* again took the lead with *Union* and *Paul* close up. On the upper turn *Paul* passed *Union* and the head of the stretch challenged *King* and passed him, making the first half in 1:20. He kept the lead throughout, winning the heat in 2:41½.

FOURTH HEAT—*Paul* had the pole. Two attempts and they got the word, going off well together, *Paul* breaking soon after leaving the score and *King* taking the lead. On the back stretch *King* left the ground when *Paul* lapped and then passed him, keeping about two lengths ahead to the half-mile pole, reaching there in 1:21, *Union* close up. There was not much difference in the horses in the next half mile, *Paul* retaining the lead and winning the heat easily in 2:42, *King* second and *Union* third.

FIFTH HEAT—*Paul* had affairs all his own way during the first half, taking the lead at the start and keeping it, coming in an easy winner in 2:46, having made the first half mile in 2:41. *Union* was second and *King* close up. The following is the summary:

Dr. Barden enters c. s. Paul	0	0	1	1
" W. Doty enters b. s. Union	0	0	0	0
Mr. H

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 24, 1867.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111¼	50	Wells & F Ex.	69½
1,000	U. S. 6s o. & C.	111¼	10	do	69¾
			100	do	69¾
51,000	do	111¾	200	do	69¾
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	109¾	4	Amer. Ex.	73½
			50	do	73¾
5,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	109¾	50	West. U. Tel.	43½
	67, new issue	108¾	50	do	43¾
3,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new iss.	108¾	50	do	43⅝
7,000	do	108¾	100	do	43¾
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	102¾	100	do	43⅝
800	Tr. Sec. 7-30s, June		29	Quick. Min. Co.	4½
	1st ber.	107¾	500	Pacific Mail ex. div	146
1,280	do	107¾	400	do	146½
10,000	Tr. Not. 7 3-10s.			do	146¾
	2d series	107¾	15	do	50
4,000	do	107¾	100	do	146
25,000	do	107¾	500	N. Y. Cen.	105¾
46,000	do 3d ser.	107¾	200	Hudson R.	124¾
	450 do	107¾	200	do	124¾
36,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n. w. s	54	200	do	124⅝
9,000	do	53¾	1,500	Bost. Hart. & Erie	15½
1,000	Tenn. 6s, new s.	66¼	400	Erie	69¾
30,000	do 2d call	66¾	13,000	do	70
5,000	Tenn. 6s, new s.	65¾	200	do	70
2,000	Virginia 6s, new s	60	400	do	70¼
7,000	Ga. St. 7s	84½	100	do	70
23,000	Mo. St. 6s	103	300	do	69¾
3,000	Conn. St. 6s, W. L.	100	50	Erie R. Pr.	76
4,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	78	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	81¼
10,000	O. & M. certificates	26¾	500	do	81¾
10,000	do	26¾	100	do	s10 81¾
10,000	do	27	100	do	s10 81
7,000	Erie 1st M.	107¼	400	Clev. & Pitts.	93¼
1,000	Harlem 1st M.	10¾	100	Ul. Central R.	119
2,000	Mich. So. 8 p. c.	90	100	Una. Ins. Co.	45¾
3,000	C. & N. W. Int. B.	91	100	do	b30 46
3,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	85¼	1300	do	46
	1st	84¾	140	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	69¾
4,000	Alt. & T. H. In.	79	1400	do	69¾
	5 Am. Ex. Bank	117½	200	do	69¾
24	Fourth N. Bank	103	100	Clev. & Tol.	1-3
13	St. Nicholas Bank	103	50	Chi. & R. I.	3
5	Tenth Nat. Bank	108	100	do	b30 102¾
195	Adams Ex. Co.	75	100	do	102¾
25	do	75½	100	Mil. & St. Paul	48¾
100	do	76	50	Nor. W. Ver.	41
75	do	76	10	New-Jersey Con. R.	121¼
300	do	76¼	300	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	104¾
10	Cent. National	113			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co.	47	2	2) Erie R.	70
100	Quicksilver	27¾	200	do	c 69¾
100	Wells F. Ex.	69½	100	do	b10 70
150	Pacific Mail ex. div.	146	60	do	c 70
100	West. U. Tel.	43½	500	do	b10 70¼
200	do	b30 43¾	200	do	c 70
200	N. Y. Cen.	105¾	200	Mar. & Min. Co.	7
300	do	105¾	200	Keasbey R.	16¾
200	do	b10 105¾	500	Ill. Cen.	119
100	Hud. R. R.	124	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	81¾
200	do	124¾	200	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	1
100	Chic. & N. W.	45¾	100	do	102¾
300	do	45¾	100	do	102¾
100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	c 69¾	2	P. Ft. W. & C.	s30 104¾
100	do	69¾			

SATURDAY, Aug. 24—P. M.

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	O. & M. Certs.	27	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b5 105¾
50	Wells, F. & Co. Ex.	17½	10	do	105¾
50	Amer. Ex.	s60 74	800	Erie R.	70½
100	do	74½	2-0	do	s15 70¾
100	Adams Ex. Co.	76	100	do	b5 70¾
50	do	76½	100	do	s30 70¾
200	do	76¾	200	do	b10 70¾
100	do	b30 76¾	100	do	c 70¾
200	N. Y. Cen.	105¾	200	Mar. & Min. Co.	6¾
300	do	105¾	200	Keasbey R.	16¾
200	do	105¾	500	Ill. Cen.	119
100	Hud. R. R.	124	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	81¾
200	do	124¾	200	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	1
100	Chic. & N. W.	45¾	100	do	102¾
300	do	45¾	100	do	102¾
100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	c 69¾	2	P. Ft. W. & C.	s30 104¾
100	do	69¾			

The week closes on a remarkably easy call loan market—the rates to-day being 3@4 ₱ cent. on Government securities, and 4@5 ₱ cent. on other prime stock collaterals. All the leading borrowers had their wants supplied early in the day on these modified terms. Discount accommodation was reported as having been less freely accorded on other than the best grades of commercial paper, which were quoted at 6@7 ₱ cent. per annum, most of the business at bank having been transacted at the higher figure. Up to about 3 o'clock P. M. the forthcoming bank statement was the main topic of discussion. Opinions differed widely as to the probable effect of the free remittance of currency to the interior, through the week, on the bank averages. Soon after the hour named it was stated that the footings, which were nearly made up, would show some further serious diminution of the bank resources in the legal-tender and deposit lines, with a considerable cutting down in the loan and discount averages. In the late afternoon, it was understood that the deposits would appear reduced about five and a half millions; the legal-tender reserve, about four and a half millions; and the loans, about two and a half millions, on the exhibit, which is to be made public on Monday. These changes were regarded as unfavorable to an easy movement in money through the coming week. The market, however, does not close up unpromisingly, as the available supply of capital is still largely in excess of the requirements of Street borrowers, to whose applications the banks, as well as private lenders, show most favor. The Sub-Treasury balance stands at the close at $134,449,201, against $135,284,162 last Saturday, on receipts during the week of $27,640,496, including $3,027,000 from Customs, against disbursements of $28,576,458. The Office has liquidated about eight millions out of twelve and a half millions of matured Compound Interest Notes, which have been presented for redemption since Thursday of last week, leaving a balance in the Office of about four and a half millions, chiefly belonging to the City Banks or their country correspondents, yet to be counted, assorted and paid off. The withdrawal of these four and a half millions from the reserve of legal tender in the City Banks, without compensating currency disbursements to the Banks, temporarily damages, to this extent the legal tender showing in the Bank footings for the week. While the City Banks are thus deprived of the use of the retired Compounds in making up their weekly returns, they are also weakened in the deposit line by meeting drafts from their country correspondents, against the credits of Compound Notes forwarded through their agency for presentation and liquidation at the Treasury Office.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $369,000; Gold Notes, $67,000; total receipts, $3,453,610 17; total payments, $2,354,008 73; balance, $134,-449,200 70.

Gold was weak to-day, falling from 141 at the opening to 140¾ at the close, under more liberal offerings and a less active general inquiry. The Customs drain was not up to the average of preceding days, but the weekly aggregate was over three millions. The export movement was light—$449,896 for the day, and $595,533 for the week. Foreign Exchange closes quite dull at nominally unchanged rates.

A comparatively firm market was reported for the Public Funds to-day, though on a reduced volume of the dealings, especially subsequent to the noon call of the Government Department, Stock Exchange, which, as usual on Saturday, was the last one of the day. The offerings of the bonds and notes were not large.

Higher prices were, with some fluctuations, made on the Railway and Miscellaneous Share list, on an enlarged business, prior to the leaking out of the changes on the bank averages, late in the afternoon, which were construed adversely to the current values. The market closed weak and feverish, with a disposition to realize in process of development.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Frl.	Sat.		Frl.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	103	102¾	N. West Pref.	69¾	69¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113½	113½	Rock Island	102¾	102¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	108¼	108¼	Fort Wayne	104	104¼
U. S. Central	103½	104¾	W. U. Telegraph	43¼	43¾
Erie	69¾	69¾	Ombe-land	35	35
Indiana	124	124½	Mariposa, Pref.	20	20¾
Readinr	104¾	104¾	St. Paul Pref.	65	66
Mich. Southern	81	80¾	Pacific Mail	145¼	146¼
Pittsburgh	83	83	Toledo & Wabash	46¾	46¾
Rock Island	102¾	102¾	American Gold	141	140¾
Northwest	45¾	45¾	Bills on London	108¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the Government Department Stock Exchange:

U. S. 6 ₱ cent., 1867	102¾	5 ₱ cent., reg. 1871	116
U. S. 6 ₱ cent., 1868	107	5 ₱ cent., coup., 1871	116
U. S. 6 ₱ cent. coupon, 1868	107	5 ₱ cent., reg'd, 1874	113¾
U. S. 6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	110¾	5 ₱ cent. coupon, 1874	113¾
5-20 s 1,000, '61	111¾	6 ₱ cent. coupons, 1874	110¾
5-20 registered, 1862	103	Extd. coupons, 1874	108¾
5-20 coupon, 1862	113	10-40 reg.	99¾
5-20s 500 & 1,000	113¾	10-40 500 & 1,000	103¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108¾	1st series	107¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107¾	2d series	107¾
5-20 coupons, 1865, new issue	108¼	3d series	107¾
5-20 coupons, 1867	108¼		

The bids for the State and City Bonds were as follows:

N. Y. City 7 ₱ c. '70	103	Illinois 6 p. c. '79 aft. 1870	100½
N. Y. reg. 6's loan	102	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	103¾
N. Y. reg. 6's loan	106	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	103¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. 5's loan, 1868	106	Illinois War Loan	100¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. 5's loan, 1872	109	Michigan 7 ₱ c. W. Ln.	100
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. 5's loan, 1872	109	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. 1868	66
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. 5's loan, 1874	113¾	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.	66¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. 5's loan, 1875	115½	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	65
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. 5's loan, 1877	107¾	Tennessee 5s, new bds.	61
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. 5's loan, 1878	107¾	Virginia 6s, ex. c.	60
Brooklyn 6 ₱ cent.	90	Georgia 6s	73¾
Brooklyn 6 ₱ c. w. l.	94	Georgia 7s, new bonds	84
Brooklyn 6 ₱ c. 5's loan	91	North Carolina 6s	35
Brooklyn 6 ₱ c. Im. Stk.	90	North Carolina 6s, ex c.	33½
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875	97	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	54
Illinois Canal Bds.	100	Missouri 6s	103
Illinois reg. 1860	100	Missouri H. & St. Jo. 8s	78
Ill. 6s coup., '79 aft. 1860	100¼	California 7s	124
Ill. 6s coup., '79 aft. 1862	100¾	Connecticut 6s	101
Illinois 6 p. c. '79 aft. 1865	100¼		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	128	Metropolitan	132
Manhattan	136	People's	135
Mechanics'	118	Market	111
Union	117	Nassau	107½
America	140	Shoe and Leather	111
Fulton	152	Continental	106¾
National	112	St. Nicholas	102
Seventh Ward	107½	Marine	140
State of New-York	112	Commonwealth	107
Commerce	118	New-York County	145
Ocean	104	Impt'rs. & Traders'	115½
American Exchange	117½	Park	151
Chatham	140	Manuf's & Merch'ts.	102
Bank of North Am'c.	106	Central National	108
Hanover	112	Fourth National	108½
Irving	106¼	Tenth National	106

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Tol. & Wab. Eou. Bds.	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s	107½	Tol. W. & W. S. F.	93
Erie 1st m. 1867	101½	Gt. Western 1st M. '68,	95
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103¾	Gt. Western 1st M. '68,	91
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883	103¾	Gt. Western, 2d M. '93	74
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1870	104¾	Gal. & Chic. 1st M.	98
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1868	104¾	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M.	85½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Harlem 1st M. '69-'71	93	Chic. & R. I. Pac. 1st	91¾
Harlem, Gold Bonds '68	93	Dave. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Harlem, 2d M.	79	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	103
Pacific R.s, guar. by Mo.	93¾	N. J. Central 2d M.	103
Clinton & Ful. 2d Mtge.	75	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1st M.	104¾
Chic. & N. W. Sk. Fd.	70	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	82	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
Chi. & N. W. 2d's B.	82	Chic. & P. 2d M. Con.	91
Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	82	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	7-3½
Chi. & N. W. Sk. Fd.	70	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	102
Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	9	Chic. & Alton Income	91
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	98	Alton & Mis. 1st mort.	85
Del. L. & W. 7s, 1st	99	Peninsula R. R. bonds	81
Del. & W. 1st M. ex'd	83¾	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Erie & W. 2d M.	80	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	83
		Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	50
		N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96

The aggregate amount of imports (other than dry goods and specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Aug. 23, 1867, was $1,957,102.

Messrs. L. P. Morton & Co., in their European Circular of this date, make the following allusion to the cause of the recent heavy shipments of specie:

"The recent heavy exports of specie have produced a scarcity of gold in the market, which has steadily forced up the premium. The Treasury has, for several days past, sold amounts about equal to its receipts from customs; but the sales have only partially checked the upward tendency. Below we present a statement, compiled from returns of the Bureau of Statistics, which shows that upon the trading operations of the United States, for the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1867, we accumulated an adverse balance of about $63,500,000 in gold. The indebtedness was incurred wholly during the first six months of the year, the imports for the second half year being several millions below the exports. This large foreign indebtedness must be regarded as accounting for the heavy shipments of specie during the weeks, and for the upward tendency of the premium on gold. The balance has been set off partially by liberal shipments of securities; but to what extent cannot be reliably estimated."

The following is the statement to which allusion is here made:

Foreign Trade of the United States for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1866, Compiled from Official Returns.

IMPORTS, (GOLD VALUE.)	
Six months ending Dec. 31, 1866	$212,474,807
January, 1867	27,913,557
February	35,642,246
March	34,630,450
April	29,240,717
*May	36,231,291
*June	32,178,826
Total imports	$415,321,874
EXPORTS.	
Gold and silver	$57,081,281
Foreign merchandise, (chiefly in gold value)	21,401,180
Domestic produce, (currency)	
Six months ending Dec. 31, 66	52,264 631
†Equivalent in gold	104,153,850
January, 1867	$39 999 497
February	41,519,882
March	49 008 588
April	43,201,82
*May	39,949 715
*June	26,871 917
(Total 6 months,	$231,419,759
(Equivalent in gold at 137	168,919,500
Total exports in gold value	$351,555,811
Excess of imports	$65,766,063

*The imports and exports for May and June, 1867, are subject to slight subsequent corrections.

†The estimates of the Gold value of the exports entered in currency values are based upon the following range of quotations for Gold:

1866.		1867.	
July	147	January	132¼ @ 137¾
August	146¾ @ 1 2	February	135¾ @ 140¾
September	143¼ @ 147¾	March	134¾ @ 140¾
October	145¾ @ 154¾	April	132¾ @ 141¾
November	137¾ @ 145¾	May	135 @ 138¾
December	131¾ @ 141¾	June	136¾ @ 138¾

The earnings and expenses of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company for the years ending April 30, 1866 and 1867, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, have been as follows:

Earnings.	1866.	1867.
From passengers	$1,140,986 81	$937,129 15
From freight	1,139,781 84	1,415,444 97
From mails	25 849 98	25 850 00
From express	82,249 39	113,790 77
Total	$2,388,868 02	$2,492,214 89
Expenses, viz.		
Repairs of road	$320,333 42	$360,714 76
Repairs of bridges	19 381 39	47,481 49
Repairs of buildings	39 842 31	49 780 76
Repairs of fences	8 011 42	13,897 71
Repairs of engines	105 730 75	109,143 67
Repairs of cars	122,520 17	162 988 11
Repairs of tools, &c.	6 189 29	7 083 01
Fuel	126,574 55	155,741 34
Oil and waste	13,615 15	30,219 13
Conductor & trainmen	55,409 42	63,013 92
Engine and firemen	50,040,72	64,042 02
Watchmen	13,102 49	19,075 99
Station expenses	142,261 09	167,193 99
Mail expenses	946 00	936 00
Loss and damages	11,951 28	31,111 33
General Sup't office expenses, &c.	30,925 55	36,072 06
Treasurer's office exp.	19 681 04	
Foreign agencies	20,205 52	89,544 82
Train supplies		4,802 42
Advertising, stationery, &c.		13,268 71
Law expenses		5,858 72
Contingencies	26,983 08	2,836 79
Total running exp.	$1,136,755 54	$1,385,837 55
Government tax	69,454 34	37,369 47
State tax	61 535 83	54,489 56
Rents	65,823 96	61,641 73
Profit and loss	19,580 88	21,386 38
Total expenses	$1,353,150 55	$1,560,717 69
Net earnings	$1,035,717 47	$932,497 20
Interest on bonded debt 1866-'67	$202,577 66	
Dividend Oct. 25, 1856, $ per cent	413,918 40	
Dividend April 25, 1867, 6 per cent	315,000 00—	931,469 06
Balance to credit of income account		$1,001 14
The gross earnings for the year were		$2,492,214 89
Running expenses	$1,384,837 55	
Rents, interest, taxes, and charges to profit and loss	377,457 80	1,762,295 35
Leaving for the stock a net of —or 24.6 per cent. on the capital		$729,919 54
The balance to credit of income account was		May 1, 1866, $666,942 98
Add income for the year ending April 30, 1867, after payment of interest		729,919 54
Total		$1,396,862 52
Deduct dividends Oct. and April, 14, per cent		728,918 40
Leaving balance of income account, May 1, 1867, as shown in general account		$667,944 12

The gross earnings show an increase over those of the preceding year of $103,346 87, with an increase in running expenses of $248,082 01; from which deduct decrease in general expenses, (including interest on bonds,) $51,573 43—making the total increase in expenses, $236,508 50; and the decrease in net earnings, $133,161 71.

The running expenses were 55.56 per cent. of the earnings, and the total expenses 70.71 per cent. In 1865-'66 they were 56.76 and 63.87 respectively.

The sinking fund, as shown by the report of the Commissioners, now amounts to $430,508 31. Of the Junction first mortgage first division bonds, due April 1, 1867, $186,000 have been retired, leaving $27,000 still outstanding.

The following is a comparative statement of the capital stock and bonded debt of the Company, as given in their reports for the past and preceding years.

Bonds.	1866.	1867.
C. & T. dividend certificates	$280	$185
Junction 1st mort. 1st division	213,000	27,000
C. & T. income	6,000	5,000
Junction 1st mort. 2d division	146,000	126,000
C. & T. mort. bonds	300,000	892,000
Sinking fund bonds	2,081,000	2,021,000
Total bonded debt	$2,746,280	$2,872,185
Capital stock	4,841,600	5,000,000
Total stock and bonds	$7,587,880	$7,872,185

Capital stock has increased during the year $158,400; the increase in the bonded debt is $125,905—making the total increase in bonds and stock, $284,305, which is represented by amounts expended on new improvements and increased inventories.

The equipment of the road consists of 40 locomotives, 32 first-class and 7 second-class passenger cars, 5 mail, 10 baggage and express, 412 box, 65 stock, 122 rack, 267 platform and 10 caboose cars.

Number of miles run by freight cars, 9,906,509; by passenger cars, 999,886; by emigrant cars, 192,089; by baggage cars, 439,886; and by mail cars, 99,154—total 11,026,988.

Miles run by freight engines, 800,633; by passenger engines, 303,639; by working engines, 119,351—total, 1,223,623.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Construction—cost or road to date	$6,901,816 01
Equipment	974,601 42
Stocks and bonds of other companies	21,744 25
Bills receivable	10,201 43
Real estate	50,140 69
Fuel and materials on hand	347,645 43
Cash	91,738 02
Due from Post-office Department	2,172 75
Due from United States War Department	2,278 69
Due from other companies and individuals	21,634 32
Sinking fund	249,799 89
Total	$8,693,763 81
Capital stock	$5,000,000 00
Bonded debt, as above	2,872,185 00
Unpaid audited bills	24,871 52
Dividends not called for	4,324 50
Unpaid coupon pay rolls	2,682 06
Coupons due but not yet presented	2,065 00
Portion of May earnings collected	99,691 61
Income account, balance	667,944 12
Total	$8,673,763 81

President—JOHN NEWELL.

Directors—John Newell, James Mason, J. H. Wade, Amasa Stone, Jr., W. H. Vanderbilt, H. C. Stimson, J. H. Banker, John Gardiner, S. M. Young.

Secretary and Treasurer—WM. F. STAUNTON.

Master of Transportation—T. S. LINDSEY.

The Philadelphia *North American* notices the Coal trade of the week thus:

"The anthracite coal tonnage this week by Philadelphia and Reading Railroad is 25,379 tons, and by Schuylkill Canal, 4,468 tons; total, 29,847 tons, against 120,769 tons the corresponding week last year, showing a decrease of 90,922 tons.

The Lehigh Navigation the week ending last Saturday, show a falling off, as compared with same week last year, of 16,218 tons, while the Scranton shows an increase of 7,999 tons, making a total decrease in the production for the week of anthracite coal of 110,078 tons, which is chiefly attributed to the late heavy rains flooding the collieries, and obstructing railroad and canal transportation. However, many of the collieries are idle, and will continue so until prices become better, and until then the weekly falling off must continue heavy.

The trade still continues in the most depressed condition, not only here, but also in New-York and other shipping ports. The auction sale by the Pennsylvania Coal Company on Wednesday last of 30,000 tons of Pittston coal shows a heavy decline from their previous sale of the 17th of last month. Only four sizes were offered, in lots of 7,500 each, and sold at an average decline of 22 ₱ ton, but if compared with the corresponding sizes sold at the last Scranton sale about three weeks since, there would appear a slight advance.

Coastwise freights remain unchanged—$2 to Boston and $1 75 to Providence for ordinary sized vessels. Vessels carrying over 400 tons and less than 200 tons are, we learn, not strictly confined to the above rates, and the smaller size commands from 15 to 25 cents per ton additional, and the larger probably that much less, which is in a measure regulated by the condition of the harbor to which the vessel may be consigned.

Prices of coal continue unchanged: Broad-top, $4 90@5; gas-coal, $4@4 25, and anthracite (for cargo shipment) white ash, $4@4 25, and red ash $4 25 @4 75, as to quality, on board of vessels."

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, Aug. 23, says:

"We stated some time since that the wheat crop of this year, as indicated by the receipts at the mills of this city, was little more than a fifth of the ordinary crop before the war. This we believe is true of the crops of Virginia east of the Blue Ridge; and it was intended by the writer to refer only to that in this estimate. The crop in the Valley of Virginia is one of the finest ever produced there. It is believed to be equal in quantity to any ever harvested, and the quality is excellent. Much or this crop, if not the larger part of it, is going to Baltimore. This is somewhat surprising. The best wheat produced in the State we regret to see leaving it. The farmers, we suppose, know their interests, and it is fair to presume that the millers also know theirs."

Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith's Account of a Visit to Bridget Durgan—Her Impressions of the Woman.

The following letter from Mrs. ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH, detailing the physical appearance and physiognomy of the murderess, BRIDGET DURGAN, is from th Greenport (Long Island) *Watchman*:

A recent visit to New-Brunswick, N. J., afforded me an opportunity to see BRIDGET DURGAN, the convicted murderess of Mrs. CORIELL, whose case has excited a great deal of interest, and even malevolence, in the public mind. A brief account of the miserable girl may not be without interest to your readers.

It has been my practice for many years to visit the prisons in various parts of the country, not from a morbid or idle curiosity, but that I may the better understand my own sex in every respect in which it may be placed. Those who form their opinion of women from what they may see of them in the domestic or social relation, or in fashionable life, base their judgment of them upon very meagre and inadequate grounds. I have sometimes discerned a true, noble womanhood amid poverty, misery and even in prison cells. In the scale of human intelligence I find Bridget Durgan on the very lowest level. She has cunning and ability to conceal her real actions; and so have the fox, the panther, and many inferior animals, whose instincts are not more clearly defined than are those of BRIDGET DURGAN. I found the girl seated close to the door of her cell, where, I am told she invariably sits, and I knew by her manner and looks I think she does this from a secret, indefinable dread—it may be of herself. She was neat in person, her hair combed close to her head, which gives the observer an opportunity to notice her strong animal organization. She is large in the base of the brain, and swells out over the ears, where destructiveness and secretiveness are located by phrenologists, while the whole region of intellect, ideality and moral sentiment is small. Her texture, temperament, all are coarse; hair coarse and scanty, forehead naturally corrugated and low, nose concave and square at the nostrils, leaving a very long upper lip.

She even took no one in the face for a moment, her eyes winking and wavering constantly. They open across, not below, the ball, and the pupil is uncommonly small; I should say she would be naturally dim-sighted. It is purely the eye of a reptile in shape and expression. The jaws are large and heavy, but the mouth is small. I think another such a mouth would not be found in ten thousand—narrow gums, cat-like in shape, with pointed teeth. The whole person is heavy, inclined to fullness, and the hands are large, coarse, and somehow have a dangerous look, for hands, as well as faces, have expression.

The character of BRIDGET'S face is sullen, and yet wears a mixed expression of anxiety, even to distress. The line of the mouth, as of the eyelids, is oblique. There is not one character of beauty, even in the lowest degree, about the girl; not one ray of sentiment, nothing genuine, hardly human, except a weak, sometimes a bitter, smile. The wonder is that any housekeeper should be willing to engage such a servant. I have an idea that this same girl was offered to me in an intelligence office in Brooklyn, and that I refused to even talk with one so repulsive in appearance.

I looked upon BRIDGET DURGAN without prejudice, and I describe her without exaggeration. She was born without moral responsibility, just as much as the tiger or the wolf is so born; and the question naturally arises, what is the duty of a wise, humane and just legislator in her case? That she is dangerous to a community, might have been easily seen before she steeped her hands in blood. That she ought never to be permitted to prey upon it again is no less evident. But whether it is right to take an irresponsible morally idiotic creature, and she a woman, whose sex had no choice in making the laws under which she will suffer, and hang her by the neck till she is dead, is a question for our advanced civilization to consider.

In this case I observe the women are unanimous in the feeling (for it is hardly an opinion) that she ought to be hung. Many believe that housekeepers will not be safe unless an example is made in this most a rocious case. There is little doubt that the law will have its course in regard to her, and perhaps in most cases of crime it is better to let it do so; and if its features are repugnant to a benign legislation, repeal the obnoxious features.

It is most probable that when BRIDGET and her accomplice first made their attempt at the house of Dr. CORIELL, their object was to rob; but having been detected, and perhaps resisted by the unfortunate deceased, BRIDGET'S ferocious instincts at once took fire, and she had no more power to resist them than a tiger rolling itself in the blood of its prey.

I consider her case one of deep and painful interest, and hope that one so well defined may lead the public mind to a consideration of the question of capital punishment. To me it is the cruel relic of a barbarism which ought to be expunged from our legal codes; and if there are many points beside this upon which our people need great and thorough investigation.

BRIDGET is naturally sullen and taciturn, and upon the crime of which she is convicted totally reticent. She thanked me for some little expressions of kindness, and even tried to look in my face, saying: "Ladies don't often talk kind to me; they say I ought to be hung, and they are glad I am going to be hung," &c. I do not think she fully realizes her fate. She knows the fact of her condemnation, but, being devoid of all imagination, is unable to bring it palpably to her mind's eye. When the final crisis arrives and she beholds the paraphernalia of death, I have great fears for her.

Yours, respectfully, E. OAKES SMITH.

Letter from Victoria—Prevailing Desire for Annexation to the United States.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes the following extract from a letter to Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, written by an intelligent American citizen doing business in Victoria, British America:

VICTORIA, July 12, 1867.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax:

DEAR SIR: * * * The purchase of Russian America by our Government is here looked upon as a highly important transaction—a valuable acquisition to our country. The new territory will witness a great rush from California and Oregon next year, some to prospect for gold and other materials; others to embark in fishing, and others to speculate in "corner lots," and whatever else may turn up. There is no doubt as to the great extent and value of the fishery coast. It is confidently believed that the fisheries will prove as productive and immense as those of New-Zealand and Nova Scotia. You may be prepared to hear that in the precious metals our new possessions will rival California and go ahead of Cariboo.

The British Colony is still going down,—fast depopulating,—Victoria being nearly "played out," having not more than 1,000 or 1,500 inhabitants. The people of the Colony, Englishmen and all, saving the officials, are hoping, praying and working to be attached or sold to the United States. A petition to her Majesty is now being circulated and signed by the loyal subjects of Great Britain for annexation to the United States, as the only means of preventing the country from relapsing into its primitive condition.

We feel satisfied that the acquisition of Russian America will prove of great import once to the United States, and we hope the period is not far distant when British Columbia and Vancouver Island—the missing link in the chain which binds unto the American possessions on the Pacific Coast will be supplied—and that the Stars and Stripes shall wave as the only emblem of sovereignty from the Gulf of California to the Frozen Ocean.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant. * * *

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,

U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,

U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,

Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,

and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

First Mortgage Bonds of the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

HAVING 20 YEARS TO RUN, AND BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,

FOR SALE AT 90, BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

Government Securities of all Issues

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

OR EXCHANGED FOR THE ABOVE BONDS,

AT FULL MARKET RATES.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, August 23—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81	110¾	111

SHIPPING.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to leave calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

FULTON.....C. H. Townsend....Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend....Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Nov. 23
and every twenty-eight days thereafter

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information apply to

JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LIEBBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....80

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK,

TARIFA.....Saturday, Aug. 24
PALMYRA.....Wednesday, Aug. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 6 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 31
CITY OF BOSTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 4
ETNA.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 11

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

First Cabin.....$110 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....115 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....125 | Steerage to Paris.....45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for this New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 26
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 11
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 25

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold. Steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.

FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From Antwerp—First Cabin.....90 00
Steerage.....40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.....$75—$90 00
Steerage.....32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT

First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage.....$87 50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS.....SOMMET.....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, to BREST OR HAVRE,

First cabin, $80; second cabin, $60.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets furnished on board,

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $70.

Baggage checked through to Paris.

Medical attendance free on board.

Each vessel carries a surgeon and stewardess for passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND BREST.

The elegant British iron steamship,

WILLIAM PENN,

3,700 tons burden,

EDWIN ELLINGE, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 3 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 M.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

First Cabin.....$110
Second Cabin.....75
Steerage.....35

Railroad tickets to Paris and excursion tickets, available for six months, at reduced rates.

For passage, apply to

ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

ERIN, HALL.....SATURDAY, Aug. 31
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
VIRGINIA, PROWSE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 14
HELVETIA, THOMPSON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 21

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $140.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent primage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

The favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

BIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 14.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATLANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
ARIELLA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELIA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.

The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Dartmouth, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by Rail to Paris at 20 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company.

INMAN LINE,

will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with

CITY OF CORK.....Sept. 7
KANGAROO.....Oct. 5

Sailing from New-York:

CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30

From Pier No. 45 North River.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

HAVANA, Capt. GEO. R. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TINKERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. S. L. TINKHAPAUGH, Nov. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe, at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Aug. 24, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $135; steerage, $70.

NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. A. G. JONES.....Sept. 7

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 47 Broadway.

NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A 1 iron steamship CLEOPATRA, WM. DONALD, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 17th August, from Pier No. 8 North River.

For freight or passage apply to CHRISTIAN BROS, No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers,
No. 15 South William-st.

To be followed by the steamer ACHILLES, WM. RICHES, Commander.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUG. 31—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

FROM NEW-YORK TO CHINA.

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

SHIP ISLAND, Capt. SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

Passengers for ports of departure of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports, 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and Close of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghai, at

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. ELISHA HOWES,

will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on FRIDAY, Aug. 30, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer AMERICA, Capt. E. WAKEMAN.

The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

For passage or freight apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received from MONDAY A. M. until FRIDAY, 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The well-known and popular side-wheel steamships of the above line will sail regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, G. W. PALMER, Master, Aug. 29.
MORRO CASTLE, GEORGE, Master, Sept. 5.

For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to

GEO B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fine steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavaca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage to Galveston.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.,
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, JAGARA and VIRGINIA,

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to

N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 29,

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 5.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to points in connection with the Centr. l Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.

For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S

steamships

MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 29,
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Sept. 5,

from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. for Charleston, the Florida ports, and the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3 P. M.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

D. S. GROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will follow Sept. 7.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 48 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at the usual time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.

The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE, WEST, NORTH AND EAST.

Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Steamboats from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M. Saturdays excepted.

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 85	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 30	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 75	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 55	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 75	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat M. A. WILLETT will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short slip, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 1½ P. M.	
Sunday, Aug. 25, 8½ A. M.	

Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghai, at

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. ELISHA HOWES,

will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on FRIDAY, Aug. 30, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer AMERICA, Capt. E. WAKEMAN.

The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

For passage or freight apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received from MONDAY A. M. until FRIDAY, 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The well-known and popular side-wheel steamships of the above line will sail regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, G. W. PALMER, Master, Aug. 29.
MORRO CASTLE, GEORGE, Master, Sept. 5.

For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to

GEO B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fine steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavaca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage to Galveston.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.,
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, JAGARA and VIRGINIA,

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to

N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 29,

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 5.

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Syracuse	3 55	Burlington	6 00
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Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
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And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

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LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 1½ P. M.	
Sunday, Aug. 25, 8½ A. M.	
Monday, Aug. 26, 6 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 26, 6 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 26, 6¼ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 26, 3½ P. M.

From Pier No. 46 North River.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK.

Saturday, Aug. 24, 2¼ P. M. | Monday, Aug. 26, 6 A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 25, 9 A. M. | Monday, Aug. 26, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 26, 6¼ A. M. |
Monday, Aug. 26, 12 M. |

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Rutgers-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10, returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages meet boat for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (SAYVILLE).—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL B. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cornes' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 9:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Saturday, with trains at 12 o'clock M. until further notice.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all points in Connecticut River, for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford: second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

THE STEAMER HELEN FOR SHREWSBURY.

Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Saturday, with trains at 12 o'clock M. until further notice.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

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SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO.—Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will land at pier, May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Hudson, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9:30 A. M. next morning. Fare to Albany 75 cts. A. M.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOATS FOR NEWARK.—The splendid steamboats MAGENTA and THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and NEWARK on SUNDAY, Aug. 25: Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., 10:30 A. M., 4:30 and 9:30 P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., 8 A. M., 2 and 7:30 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from foot of Catharine-st. Pier 35 East River, foot of Chambers-st. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITE-STONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, PRYER'S Dock, Hempstead and Oakdale, after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

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LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SU

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Official List of Changes—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following brief *résumé* of the National Guard movements for the week is presented for the information of those interested:

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned in the National Guard during the week ending August 17, 1867:

Sixteenth Brigade—Frederick Emerson, Engineer, Aug. 8, 1867, *vice* G. B. Massey, promoted; Geo. McOmber, Quartermaster, Aug. 8, 1867, *vice* R. H. Huntington, promoted; Herbert D. Babbitt, Aid-de-Camp, Aug. 8, 1867, *vice* H. P. Babcock, declined. Twenty-fourth Regiment—Daniel Sweeney, Second Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1867, *vice* Edgar Allen, resigned; Gurdon G. Wolfe, Captain, Aug. 8, 1867, *vice* James W. Cusack, promoted; John M. Cary, First Lieutenant, Aug. 8, 1867, *vice* G. G. Wolfe, promoted; Albert W. Scribner, Second Lieutenant, Aug. 8, 1867, *vice* Jno. W. Cary, promoted. Thirty-fifth Regiment—Henry D. Rich, Commissary of Subsistence, Aug. 10, 1867, original. Thirty-sixth Regiment—Original appointments, with rank, from Aug. 13, 1867: Wm. W. Enos, Captain; J. H. Wescott, Captain; Parley McBrown, Captain; Albert L. Gleason, Captain; Vice or B. Matthers, Captain. Forty-fourth Regiment—Original vacancies, with rank, from Aug. 17, 1867: John P. Worthing, Captain; Joseph W. Williams, First Lieutenant; Russel B. Merriam, Third Lieutenant. Fifty-sixth Regiment—Wm. W. Johnston, Captain, Aug. 9, 1867, original. Eighty-sixth Regiment—Addison G. Remyen, Commissary of Subsistence, Aug. 7, 1867, original; Henry Devereux, Captain, July 20, 1867, *vice* O. V. Sage, promoted; Charles W. Bouton, First Lieutenant, July 20, 1867, *vice* A. L. Morse, resigned; James Judson, Second Lieutenant, July 20, 1867, *vice* T. C. Smith, moved from district; A. Judson Briggs, Captain, July 27, 1867, *vice* J. M. Van Valkenburgh, promoted; Edwin L. Ford, First Lieutenant, July 27, 1867, *vice* John Gerskty, moved from district; Christopher Riley, Second Lieutenant, July 27, 1867, *vice* A. Judson Briggs, promoted. One Hundredth Regiment — John H. Griswold, Adjutant, July, 30, 1867, *vice* M. W. Marion, promoted; Mathew L. Kuskern, Quartermaster, Aug. 5, 1867, *vice* James Launt, promoted. One Hundred and Seventh Regiment—James N. Taft, Commissary of Subsistence, Aug. 10, 1867, original; David Westiall, Captain, June 2, 1866, *vice* Charles H. Dickenson, moved from district; William W. Agnett, First Lieutenant, June 2, 1866, *vice* David Westiall, promoted; Daniel Althen, Second Lieutenant, June 2, 1867, *vice* William Aggett, promoted; Philip P. Timbull, Captain, Sept. 4, 1866, *vice* Charles W. Murphy, moved from district; James E. Palmer, Captain, June 9, 1866, *vice* W. H. Burnside, declined; Alexander Greeg, Second Lieutenant, June 24, 1867, *vice* W. Pierson, moved from district. One Hundred and Tenth Regiment—John M. Flood, Surgeon, July 27, 1867, original.

Battery of Artillery, Thirtieth Brigade.—George P. Isham, Captain, Aug. 12, 1867, *vice* J. Fleischmann, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted during the week ending Aug. 17, 1867:

Aug. 12.—Twenty-ninth Regiment—Col. Calvin I. Lee.

Aug. 15.—Ninth Regiment—First Lieut. Daniel W. Lee.

Aug. 15.—Ninth Regiment—First Lieut. Wm. E. Field.

Aug. 15.—Thirtieth Regiment—First Lieut. Andrew Crane.

Aug. 15.—Thirty-sixth Regiment—First Lieut. Milton Wilcox.

Aug. 15.—One Hundred and Ninth Regiment—Capt. Andrew J. Taber.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The first annual excursion of D Company, First Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., (Hawkins Zouaves,) takes place on Thursday, Aug. 29, at St. Ronan's Well, near Flushing, L. I. The steamer *W. F. Fleicher* leaves pier foot of Christopher-street, North River, at 9 A. M.; Mrrket-street, East River at 10:15, and Twenty-first-s reet, East River, at 10:30 precisely. Meyers' full band has been engaged for the occasion.

Adjutant KIMBALL was elected Captain of the Albany Montgomery Guards on Tuesday evening.

The first annual excursion of Company C, Fourteenth Regiment, will take place next Thursday, when the company intend going to Dudley's Grove, and the Regimental Band will accompany the excursion. Boats will call at Greenpoint, L. I., 7 o'clock A. M., Broome-street, N. Y., 7:15; South Sixth-street, Williamsburgh, 7:45, and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8 o'clock.

Brig.-Gen. ALDEN, of the Tenth Brigade, has ordered a new Court-martial for Companies D and G, Twenty-fourth Regiment, in consequence of the old one excusing delinquents on the plea of "business." The General states that the court should require evidence of sickness, in the form of a surgeon's certificate, whenever a surgeon may have been accessible, and when not an attending physician's certificate that the delinquency was occasioned by physical inability, as there is no delinquent off the "sick list," who could not plead business as an excuse.

We have received several notes from National Guardsmen relative to the proposed negro regiment spoken of last Sunday. As these gentlemen offer nothing of interest we refrain from publishing their communication.

S. H. GRIFFIN has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company C, Tenth Regiment.

The members of the Seventh Regiment are discussing the propriety of changing their present uniform, which the majority consider of too sombre a character. The jacket will be probably replaced by the full dress coat, and the plume by a pompon. White epaulettes instead of black, and white crossbelts are also spoken among the innovations. Judging from past experience we opine that these changes will prove far more expensive than beneficial.

Brig.-Gen. WARD, commanding the First Brigade, has issued a circular in which he calls the attention or regiments to the returns required to be furnished by the responsible officers to the Quartermaster-General and Commissary-General of Ordnance, which returns will be due from the 1st of September, proximo.

Commandants of companies in the Seventy-first Regiment are ordered to appear in fatigue uniform (without side arms) at the Thirteenth-street and University-place armory on Wednesday evening Sept. 4, at 8 o'clock with all the books, papers, records, &c., of their respective companies. Major EDWARD GILON, Brigade Inspector, will meet them there for the purpose of inspecting the same.

Sergt. WALDO SPRAGUE, of the Third Company, Seventh Regiment, has been brevetted to a Captaincy in the National Guard, in recognition of his meritorious service in the ranks of the Volunteer forces, as an officer of the 5th Connecticut and New York Volunteers, he being twice wounded during two years' service from Yorktown to Chancellorsville.

Major EDWARD GILON, First Brigade Inspector, has been directed by Gen. WARD to make a thorough and careful inspection of the books and records required to be kept at each headquarters and by each commanding officer of the First Brigade, and report their condition to headquarters. All commanding officers are directed to afford every facility to Major GILON in discharging this duty. The First Brigade will be inspected by the Commanding General during the ensuing month.

Messrs. JOHN E. DOWLEY and JOHN H. FRENCH, who were recently elected First and Second Lieutenants in Co. I, Twelfth Regiment, gave a dinner to their companions-in-arms on Thursday evening last, at the Armory. Lieut. FRENCH received a handsome sword during the evening, and Sergt.-Major WILSON was also surprised in a similar manner. The rumor that the Captain of this Company intends resigning is again in circulation.

For some unexplained reason a large number of resignations in the line officers of the Seventh Regiment have been recently announced. The Second, Sixth and Eighth Companies are now in want of commandants.

The funeral of the late GEORGE W. MCCOMB, formerly Captain in the One Hundreth and Thirty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. V., took place on Friday last from the residence of his mother, corner of Fulton and Bedford avenues, Brooklyn, which was attended by many of the surviving officers and members of the One Hundreth and Thirty-ninth. Capt. MCCOMB entered the service in the First Fire Zouaves in 1861, and joined the One Hundreth and Thirty-ninth at its organization in 1862 as Second Lieutenant of Company A, and served until the close of the war, being promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant and Captain for good conduct. He took part in all the engagements and marches of the regiment, having participated in the battles of Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, Crump's Cross Roads, Charles City court-house, Swift Creek, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, all the engagements in front of Petersburgh, Chapin's Farm, Febie's Farm, Hatcher's Run, and the pursuit of Gen. LEE.

Col. JOHN I. LE ROY, commanding the Twenty-fourth (Troy) Regiment, announces the following appointments in that command: Adjutant, Wm. K. Barlow; Quartermaster, Henry B. Church; Commissary of Subsistence, Andrew B. Jones; Surgeon, Charles E. Simmons; Assistant Surgeon, Albert S. Newcomb; Chaplain, William Irvin; Sergeant-Major, Palmer H. Baerman; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Wm. H. Burns; Commissary-Sergeant, Chas. H. Dauchy; Drum-Major, William Witbeck; Color-Sergeant, John W. Bounds.

A meeting of Company G, First Regiment, (Hawkins Zouaves,) was held on Friday evening, to make arrangements for attending the funeral of their late comrade, JAMES LEDDY, who was drowned recently at Sheepshead Bay. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the friends of the deceased and a determination to pay military honors to his remains by attending his funeral this afternoon.

Capt. JOHN PENDERTHY'S Company (D, of the Eighth Regiment,) proceeded upon their fourth annual picnic on Tuesday last, the base of operations being Dudley's Grove. The steamer *George Washington* and barge *Walter Sands* carried a large gathering of the "Grays" and their friends, who succeeded in obtaining considerable enjoyment. As a proper surveillance had been exercised over the issue of tickets, nothing of an unpleasant nature occurred to mar the festivities.

A Midwife Accused of Malpractice.

Coroner GAMBLE held an *ante-mortem* examination yesterday in the case of AMELIA HARTZOG, of No. 236 E. Forty-sixth-street, now lying dangerously ill from the effects of malpractice, alleged to have been received at the hands of Mrs. JOHANNA WEITE, of No. 140 Suffolk-street. A jury was impaneled and the following evidence obtained:

Amelia Hartzog testified: On the 6th day of August, I was about four months enciente; at that time I was advised to go to a Mrs. Weite, at No. 140 Suffolk-street, between Stanton and Rivington streets; I went there, and gave Mrs. Weite twenty dollars; she put me on a lounge, and used some kind of an instrument; she told me not to be afraid, that she was only going to use her hands; I saw her use an instrument of some kind; Mrs. Weite charged me forty dollars; I had but twenty to give her; she told me there would be no danger; after Mrs. Weite got through with me I came home, and was delivered of a child on the 9th inst.; I took it and threw it in the river; I have been sick ever since; Dr. Diffenbach has been attending me ever since, and I told him the whole circumstances.

Richard G. L. Duffenbach, M. D., of No. 18 East Forty-eighth street, testified: I was called on the 10th of August to attend Amelia Hartzog, at No. 236 East Forth-sixth-street, and found her suffering from metritis, perimetritis and peritonitis; as I had suspicion of an abortion, I examined her and learned that such was the fact, the operation being performed by a woman named Mrs. Weite, of No. 140 Suffolk-street; I also ascertained that the patient had been delivered of a fœtus; finding her in a dangerous condition I notified the Coroner and desired his action.

The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts and against the prisoner, who had been arrested by Officer SMITH, of the Tenth Precinct. Coroner GAMBLE committed Mrs. WEITE to the City Prison to await the action of the Grand Jury. It is understood that she will be admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000. She is a native of Germany, 25 years of age, a midwife by occupation, and denies her guilt. The victim is also a German and 22 years of age.

Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue.

The Board of Metropolitan Revenue held a meeting yesterday afternoon.

The seizing officers reported that they had, in accordance with instructions, taken possession of the following since the last report published in the TIMES:

Twenty-eight barrels of spirits at the rectifying establishment of LOEB BROS., in West Thirty-third-street, for violations of the Revenue Law. Subsequently the place itself was seized.

Fifteen barrels of spirits found in FREUDLICH'S rectifying establishment, No. 344 West Thirty-seventh-street, without name of distillery where manufactured, and also without gauge or proof-marks on the barrels.

Fifteen barrels of spirits found in front of the rectifying establishment of S. N. FIKE & Co., in West Fourteenth-street, were detained on suspicion of irregularity. An investigation is being had, on the issue of which will depend the seizure or release.

The rectifying establishment of V. A. RYAN, at No. 48 Broadway, was taken possession of because fifty barrels of spirits were received there which had been detained by officers of the Revenue service at the rectifying establishment of V. A. RYAN, No. 314 East Fifty-fifth-street. The removal of the whisky from the latter place caused the seizure of the establishment, in accordance with section twenty-six of the act of July 13, 1866.

The issue of licenses to distilleries has been suspended for the present. The Board prefer to get in hand those already in operation, before increasing the number.

A tabular statement, by months and districts, of taxes paid on whisky in bond is in course of preparation and will soon be laid before the Board, when astounding developments may be looked for.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—KELLY, JUSTICE.

DISCHARGED AND REARRESTED.

Mention was made in yesterday's *Time* that AUGUSTUS H. and THEODORE TRASK were arrested the previous day by Detectives ELDER, of this CITY, and GEO. H. SMITH, of the Philadelphia force, on the charge of attempting to cheat Mr. JAMES O'CONNOR, of Pittsburgh, PENN., out of $30,000 by means of a conspiracy to defraud by false and fraudulent representations. The prisoners were carried before Justice BARNARD yesterday morning on a writ of *habeas corpus* and discharged. The magistrate immediately granted a second warrant, and the accused were rearrested and arraigned before him during the afternoon. The prisoners then gave bail in the sum of $5,000 each to await the result of an examination next Wednesday.

LARCENY OF A HORSE AND WAGON.

JACOB D. DONALDSON, of No. 143 West-street, appeared in Court yesterday afternoon and made a complaint against DANIEL SULLIVAN, who had been arrested by Detective MCGEE, of the Broadway squad, accusing him of having stolen a horse and market-wagon valued at $25. As the property was found in the possession of the prisoner, he was held for trial at the Special Sessions.

NO EVIDENCE.

OWEN HART, who is described by the Police as a notorious thief, was arrested by Detective MCDONGALL on Friday, and arraigned before the magistrate yesterday by Detective DUSENBERRY, on a charge of having stolen a gold watch, valued at $300, from the person of a gentleman, while on board the Coney Island steamer *Natchez*, about three weeks ago. As there was no evidence against the prisoner, he was discharged by the magistrate.

JOHN BRIERSON, an employe of Mr. JAMES WOODS, of No. 569 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Officer KENNEDY, of the Broadway Squad, on a charge of embezzling the sum of $4-5; but as there was no evidence against him, beyond the fact that he had spent a great deal of money upon fast women, and only received $4 a week, he was discharged. Further developments may yet ensue.

ASSAULTING OFFICERS.

Officer ASHMEN GARRIT, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, arrested JOHN DOHERTY on a charge of assaulting him in the discharge of his duty. The prisoner succeeded in knocking down the patrolman, and then added insult to injury by kicking him. The magistrate committed the accused for trial at the Special Sessions.

JAMES SHIELDS was also arrested and arraigned yesterday on a charge of having interfered with and assaulted Officer JOSEPH MURNOCH, of the 7th precinct, in the discharge of his duty. The prisoner was remanded on a charge of disorderly conduct, as the officer is prolific in such complaints.

SHOPLIFTER.

MONTAGUE JACOBS, aged fourteen years, entered the store of Messrs. MOFFAT & SPRAGUE, at No. 85 Chambers-street, yesterday afternoon, under pretence of looking at some pocket-knives. He did not purchase anything, however, but the porter noticed him take four dozen of the knives, valued at $72. Detective TILLEY, of the Third Precinct, arrested the boy, and the magistrate held him for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. The prisoner will no doubt be sent to the House of Refuge.

THE PISTOL.

THOMAS BYRNES and THOMAS JAMES KERNAL quarreled, on Friday night, on board the ship *Columbia*, lying at Pier No. 23 East River, when BYRNES drew a revolver, and fired one chamber at his opponent, the ball lucklily missing its mark. Officer LENIS, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested BYRNES, and the magistrate committed him for trial at the Special Sessions.

LARCENY OF A HAWSER.

THOMAS COLLINS was arraigned before the magistrate yesterd y on a charge of stealing a hawser from the ship *R. Wylie*, lying at Pier No. 52, North River. The prisoner was arrested by Roundsman THOMPSON on Friday night, who found him in possession of the stolen property. Capt. WM. H. CROSSCUP made the complaint against the alleged thief, and he was fully committed for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

TOO NOISY.

Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, Officer JOHNSON, of the Thirteenth Precinct, hearing an explosion in the store of JAMES BOYLE, No. 24 Mangin-street, and going in found there a man, who gave his name as JAMES KING. An inspection of the premises showed that the store had been broken into by means of a "jimmey," and the man KING when interrupted by the officer was engaged in a burglary. A hole had been drilled into the safe, and it was the noise of the explosion of the powder with which this hole was filled that attracted the officer's attention. The safe was somewhat shattered, and beside it lay a cold chisel, a coil of fuse, and a large jimmey. KING met the officer with the remark, "Well, I had to take my chance," and his person being searched, he produced further evidence against himself in the shape of a skeleton key and a piece of fuse. On being arraigned KING gave his age as 25 and stated himself to be a canal boatman. He admitted his guilt and was committed, in default of $2,000 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

A SMALL THEFT.

Mrs. ELLEN MORGAN, No. 169 Madison-street, detecting MARY H. KELLY in the act of stealing a piece of flannel, had her arrested and lodged a complaint against her. The accused was sent to the Court of Special Sessions.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, JUSTICE.

On the 17th inst. ADORIAN CLARK, No. 151 East Fiftieth-street, found that one hundred bushels of oats, valued at $90, which he had placed on a barge in the East Liver, near the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, had been stolen, and, notwithstanding diligent search, he could not for some time find any trace of either the missing property or the guilty parties. At last he was informed by a man named MAGRAW that he had been employed by WALTER SEYMOUR and THOMAS SHORTELL to remove the grain to the premises No. 646 East Sixteenth-steeet, and that he had done so. Upon this information SEYMOUR and SHORTELL were arrested, and, after a hearing, they were held to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following convictions and fines were procured by this Society during the month of July, 1867: N. Heidelberger, cruelly killing a cat, $20; N. Hohenlintz, cruelly hanging a dog, $5; S. Fisher, cruelly carrying calves, $5; P. Fanning, driving a horse with sore on back, $10; A. McPhillips, driving horse, lame and sick, $10: H. Downing, driving horse with sore on foot, $5; H. Peterson, overloading, $15; A. Reynolds, driving lame horse, $10; H. Homer, driving lame horse, $10; A. J. Nichols, driving horse with sore under collar, $10; Wm. Smith, driving a lame horse, one day's imprisonment. Total, $100.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday over the body of an unknown woman, who was accidentally drowned by falling off the pier at the foot of Chambers-street, while intoxicated on Friday night. Officer HANNAN, of the Third Precinct, testified that at 11:30 P. M. he heard that a woman had fallen overboard. He procured a boat and succeeded in recovering the body. A man had given the alarm and then disappeared. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance. Deceased had light hair, gray eyes, large plaid muslin skirt, pink waist, short sleeves, shoes but no stockings.

THE MORGUE.—On Saturday there was taken to the Morgue, from the Third Precinct Station-house, the body of an unknown woman, found drowned; aged about thirty-five years, five feet five inches high, brown hair, check poplin dress, gingham apron, calimoral skirt, two waists, both hooked up the front, one white and the other drab, with large brown check patch in front, white chemise, gaiter shoes laced in front. Body placed on the Morgue for identification.

ARREST OF A RIVER THIEF.—Officer O'CONNELL, of the First Precinct, on Friday last, at the Staten Island Ferry, arrested a man named GEO. PHILLIPS, who was charged by some citizens of Tottenville, S. I., with robbing several vessels in that vicinity. Two others were concerned with him, but have thus far escaped. PHILLIPS was handed over to the Staten Island authorities, who locked him up to await examination.

A FUGITIVE ARRESTED.—JAMES BRADY was arrested, yesterday, by order of Inspector DILKS, on a complaint made by Deputy Superintendent J. M. LANDON, of the Troy Police, the accused being "wanted" at that city on a charge of grand larceny. The prisoner was found in one of the low haunts frequented by thieves, in the Eighth Ward, and he will be taken up the river to-night.

RUN-OVER ACCIDENTS.—A woman named LENAHAN, living at No. 406 East Fourteenth-street, was run over by a horse and wagon yesterday afternoon and severely injured. The driver, ADOLPH HEMMELBEICHER, was arrested....ANNIE MALLAHAN, aged eight years, and her infant brother MATHEW, were run over on the corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue. The girl received a severe kick from the horse, and the boy escaped injury.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Last evening a colored man named JAMES SMITH, of No. 6 Mission-place, quarreled with TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, when the latter struck his opponent with a club, causing a severe wound across the nose. He was arrested, and a surgeon dressed the negro's wound.

ANOTHER "BUTCHER-CART" THIEF. — Mrs. BRIGGS, of No. 54 Greenwich-avenue, was forcibly robbed of her pocket-book, containing $15, by an unknown man, in Madison-avenue, near Thirtieth-street. The thief sprang into a butcher cart and escaped.

SERIOUS FALL.—About 8 o'clock last evening, JOHN NESTOR, aged 30 months, during the absence of his mother, crawled to the third-story window of the tenement-house No. 135 Cherry-street, and fell into the yard, receiving serious injury.

MAXIMILIAN'S SOLDIERS.—Maj. BERGER, 16 officers and 250 privates of the Imperial Mexican Army, sailed for Europe yesterday in the steamship *Western Metropolis*.

MINOR ITEMS.—JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, 28 years of age, and a resident of Delaware, sustained severe internal injuries by falling on the pavement in front of the Bowery Theatre. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....THEODORE BOSTON, colored sailor, from Baltimore, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday in a sick and destitute condition....HENRY PROSS, of No. 95 Cherry-street, was run over at the corner of Wall-street and Broadway, by one of the People's Express wagons, driven by FRANK B. CARMAN. He was taken home in a dangerous condition....JOHN DONOVAN, a laborer, was kicked by a horse at the Chambers-street depot of the Hudson River Railroad, being severely injured. He was removed to the New-York Hospital....A female infant, about four weeks old, was found in the Eighteenth-street ferry house, and given into the care of the Commissioners of Charities....As IDA GLOVER was carrying a child across Canal-street, near the Bowery, she was knocked down by a butcher's cart, driven by JAMES GILLEN, and sev rely injured by the fall. The child escaped with a few bruises. The driver was found in Fifty-second-street yesterday, near Eighth-avenue, when Coroner GOVER was notified.... A burglar entered the apartments of Mr. SETTINGER, on the northeast corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-third-street, and carried off $800 worth of property. ....JAMES MURRAY, an escaped convict from the Penitentiary, was arrested on Friday night by Roundsman ALLEN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct....Yesterday morning WILLIAM BEARD, of No. 82 Baxter-street, quarreled with JAMES MACKAY, near the corner of Leonard and Baxter streets, when BEARD had his nose smashed by a sarsaparilla-bottle. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and MACKAY escaped.... An unknown laborer was prostrated by the heat in Pearl-street yesterday, and was removed to the New-York Hospital....WILLIAM NORRIS was thrown from a w gon, yesterday, on the corner of Grand and Monroe streets, being so severely injured that he had to be taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.—In the Supreme Court, Kings County, yesterday, Judge LOTT rendered the following decision on the application for an injunction to restrain the Superintendents of the Poor from acting under the contract made by Messrs. COOPER & DISBROW for the supply of fresh meat for the Almshouse. The amount of the contract is $40,000. The following is the decision of the Judge: Motion granted, with liberty to defendants to put in a new answer. I find on examination of the owner that the statute of limitations is interposed. If there was any ground for such defence at the time that an answer was put in, the defendant is entitled to it, but under the circumstances, I do not think it would be in furtherance of justice to give to him the benefit of the time that has elapsed since the commencement of this action by a discontinuance thereof, and which will elapse before the commencement of the new action. There is, I perceive by the complaint, reason to believe that the statute may attach before a new action can be commenced. I think, therefore, a case is presented which ought to give the relief asked. The defendant, however, must be permitted to put in a new answer after the complaint is amended. It will probably be necessary for the plaintiff to amend his complaint, by striking out the allegation of the transfer of a part of TEEFLOTH'S claim to KOHL, and permission is given to amend it in such particulars as may be deemed necessary. I understood on the argument that the defendants did not claim any costs as a consideration for the relief asked. If I am mistaken in that I will hear him on settlement of the order, which may be heard on notice, on the first Monday in September.

A UNITED STATES OFFICER CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENCES.—W. H. PLUMB, said to be an Assistant Engineer in the United States Navy, was, on Saturday evening, arrested at No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York, by Court Officer GEORGE H. NICHOLSON, on a warrant issued by Justice DAILEY. The warrant was obtained on an affidavit made by JOHN W. JONES, proprietor of the Wall House, Fourth-street, E. D., in which it is stated that the accused, on the 25th day of January last, represented that he was an Assistant and Constructive Engineer in the United States Navy, and was then in receipt of a large salary. On these representations Col. JONES allowed him to run up a board bill to the amount of $793, when he ascertained, or was led to the belief, that PLUMB's representations were all false, and made by him with fraudulent intent. The accused denies the charge of false pretences, and says that his wife has furniture to the value of $2,000 in the hotel at the present time. He was locked up by Serg. BRENNAN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, to answer the charge. It is said that Rev. Dr. HASKINS, recently victimized in a stock operation, is security for the bill claimed by Col. JONES.

CHARGE OF ABANDONMENT.—GEORGE BUNTE, a grocer, doing business in Union avenue, E. D., was arrested on Wednesday evening last, on a charge of abandoning and refusing to support his wife, WILHELMINA BUNTE *nee* SAHM. and the case occupied the attention of Justice DAILEY for two days, and will be continued to-day. The evidence introduced by the defence is of an unusual and extraordinary character. A confession, signed by the complainant, was introduced, and also a bill of separation, wherein the defendant was released from his marital obligations for the sum of $1,000. It was also proved that Mrs. BUNTE *nee* SAHM has $800 of that amount in the Citizens' Savings Bank. The case attracts unusual interest among a large class.

COMMITTED ON A CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—JAMES KERWIN, 18 years of age, was on Saturday arraigned before Justice DAILEY on a charge of highway robbery preferred by WILLIAM H. BROWN, of No. 311 North Second street, E. D. It appeared in evidence that the compainant, while in an intoxicated condition, on the night of the 18th inst., lost a silver watch and chain, and when he was taken to the Station-house for safe keeping, he informed the police of his loss, and accused KERWIN and two others of the robbery. All the accused parties were thereupon arrested, but KERWIN alone was convicted and committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—BEFORE JUDGE LOTT.—In the case of the application of the Town of Gravesend for an injunction against the Quarantine Commissioners, to restrain them from seizing the west end of Coney Island for Quarantine purposes, Judge LOTT rendered a decision yesterday morning denying the application. He stated that either party might enter an order hereon, and the plaintiff might appeal to the General Term without giving security.

A PRIZE FIGHT BROKEN UP.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock last night, the Police of the Forty-fourth Precinct broke up a prize fight, which was progressing by lamp-light in a yard in the rear of JOHN BUCKLEY'S saloon, in Flushing-avenue. They succeeded in arresting THOMAS MURRAY, who is said to be one of the principals, with JOHN CARR, JAMES BURNS, JAMES DEVLIN, JAMES CONNOLLY and JOHN SHERRY.

COLLISION BETWEEN A FERRYBOAT AND A SCHOONER—ONE MAN SEVERELY INJURED.—About 1:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a schooner was driven by the force of the tide into the ferry slip, foot of South Seventh-street, E. D., and coming in collision with the ferry-boat *Arizona*, both sustained extensive injuries. Fifteen braces under the guards of the ferry-boat were carried away, and the schooner was apparently wrecked. A sailor on board the schooner, while attempting to ward off the collision, was quite severely injured and will probably lose his right hand.

BURGLARY.—At an early hour Saturday morning, a private watchman ascertained that the grocery store of JOHN TRAU, No. 440 Grand street, E. D., had been entered by burglars, and he immediately went in search of help, but on his return the depredators had departed, taking with them the contents of the money drawer, some $12.

REMAINS OF A CHILD FOUND.—Some workmen employed in cleaning out a culvert at the corner of Flatbush-avenue and Warren-street yesterday, found the body of an infant wrapped up in cloths. The body was given in charge of Coroner LYNCH, who will hold an inquest.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—GEORGE MCCAULEY, employed as a driver by the Knickerbocker Ice Company, fell from his cart at the Hamilton-avenue Bridge yesterday afternoon and was run over, and one of his legs badly crushed. He was taken to the City Hospital.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. JAMES SWEENEY, in Dean-street, near Vanderbilt-avenue, was feloneously entered on Friday night by breaking through a rear window. A watch valued at $40 was stolen, with which the thief escaped.

NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEGED DISORDERLY HOUSE AND HOUSE OF ASSIGNATION.—Mrs. CAROLINE MITCHELL, a woman not unknown in the purlieus of New-York, and at present propietress of a public house at Union Hill, was taken before Justice POPE, of Hoboken, yesterday, charged with keeping a disorderly house and house of assignation. The complainant, a respectable citizen, deposed that Mrs. CAROLINE MITCHELL has kept a house at Union Hill for the purpose of prostitution and assignation, and now keeps and boards in said house about six prostitutes during the week, and on Sunday entertains six extra women in said house for the accommodation of male visitors and the purpose of prostitution; and deponent believes said CATHARINE MITCHELL sells liquor in the said house without license so to do; that the said house is a disorderly house and a nuisance to the neighborhood. The accused, upon being taken before Justice POPE, gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer at the October term of the Court, ADAM WAHL, of Hoboken, becoming her surety. It will be recollected that about two months since the accused caused the arrest in New-York of the notorious rogue and burglar, GRENTHAL, for burglariously entering her sleeping room and forcibly taking about $500 worth of jewelry and wearing apparel, in default of finding a casket of jewelry valued at $2,000, which he was supposed to have been after. Mrs. MITCHELL had a severe struggle with GRENTHAL at the time, but he succeeded in getting away with the booty, but was arrested in New-York and taken before a Justice of the Peace the next day, when he was discharged for want of jurisdiction, and has since kept out of the way. About twelve years since Mrs. MITCHELL's name was before the public in connection with the murder of TOMPKINS, of Hoboken, which created a great deal of excitement at the time. Mrs. MITCHELL, as is alleged, was keeping a fashionable brothel in Mulberry-street, New-York, and one night during a disturbance young TOMPKINS received a blow from a sling-shot, or bung-starter, which fractured his skull. He walked to the Hoboken Ferry, where he became ill, and being conveyed home in an insensible condition, he died without ever being able to give an account of the affair, and consequently the crime could not be fastened upon any one, although at the time it was believed that the fatal blow was dealt by the hand of the woman who is the subject of the above paragraph.

A DOMESTIC ROBS HER EMPLOYER.—JANE MILLER, an exceedingly pretty mulatto girl, aged 15 years, has been employed as a domestic in the family of GEORGE W. FRANKLIN, residing in Bloomfield-street, and having been with them for a long time enjoyed their entire confidence. Mr. FRANKLIN and family went out of town for a few days, leaving the house in charge of the girl. Upon their return on Friday, Mr. FRANKLIN learned from the neighbors that JANE had been entertaining young colored gentlemen at the house, and appeared to have had a good time generally. Upon looking into a pantry Mr. FRANKLIN discovered that the sum of $35 in money, which he knew to have been there before, and charged the theft upon the young mulatto girl. This she at first stoutly denied, but finally admitted her guilt, and restored $19 of the stolen money. The balance she had employed in "titivating" herself up with hoop skirts, corsets, a fan, cuffs and collars, a sunshade, fine colored stockings, and such like articles. Having restored a portion of the money, a complaint of petit larceny was made against the girl, upon which she was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice AVERY, and subsequently being tried before Justices AVERY and POPE, was sojudged the full extent of the law, 90 days in the County Jail.

OBSTRUCTING THE STREETS WITH RAILWAY CARS.—In the City Court, Newark, yesterday, before Justice MILLS, the New-Jersey Railroad Company was arraigned on a charge of violating a City ordinance forbidding the obstruction of streets and sidewalks. The complaint was made by residents in the vicinity of Mulberry-place and Garden-street, and they charge that the crossings of these two stree s a railroad avenue were obstructed by railroad cars which were left standing upon the track. The defence introduced no witnesses, but counsel for the Company contended that they had a right, if they chose, to fence their track at Mulberry-place and Garden-street, because neither of those streets was contiguous. Justice MILLS decided against the Company, and the latter gave notice of appeal.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—About 9 o'clock last evening a difficulty occurred between two Germans named HENRY OTTINGER, a shoemaker, and PHILIP BITNER, residing at No. 285 South Third-street, Jersey City, when, as is alleged, OTTINGER drew a revolver and shot at BITNER, the ball from which grazed his right shoulder. The difficulty occurred in the yard of the latter, but from what cause, in the absence of an interpreter, could not be ascertained beyond the fact that OTTINGER accused BITNER with having thrown a stone at him. OTTINGER was arrested by Officer HULL on a charge of attempting to kill, and was committed to the City Prison to await examination.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.—The name of the young woman who fell off the platform of the Erie Railway cars, this side of Turner's Station, and was killed, on Tuesday night last, was Miss ELIZABETH WESTLAKE, daughter of JACOB WESTLAKE, or Closson-avenue, Brooklyn, and niece of the Minister of the Methodist Church at Owego, whom she had been visiting. A gentleman, who was passenger on the train, gives it as his opinion that the lady would not, in all probability, have lost her life had the brakeman been at his post instead of in the smoking-car, where he saw him about the time of the fatal occurrence.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—J. T. MIX, coal merchant on West Kinney-street, Newark, yesterday became aware that his colored carman, JOHN LEWIS, had been carrying on a system of embezzlement in coal. LEWIS would secure customers by underselling the market price, and would occasionally deliver a load while hauling from the cars to the yard. A clothes dealer in Ferry-street had secured five tons in payment for a suit of clothes. Learning that he was detected in his operations, LEWIS absconded.

SHOP LIFTING.—Yesterday afternoon a young man giving his name as EDGAR WOOD, entered the store of Mrs. JOHN DONNELLY, No. 65 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, and stole from the show window eight pieces of velvet trimming, valued at $40, with which he departed. A boy observing the transaction notified Aid DOYLE, who arrested the fellow, and he was placed in the lock-up.

THE GAS IMPOSTOR.—The same fellow who was engaged in collecting bogus gas bills in Hoboken a week ago, and had his business spoiled through publicity in the papers, has transferred his operations to Jersey City. He is about five feet nine inches high, dark complexion, dark hair and eyes.

BURGLARY.—The house of DAVID B. LUM, in Union, was burglariously entered on Friday night, but the thief's progress was barred by the barking of a large dog in an adjoining room, and he obtained nothing but an accordean.

BREVITIES.—The Newark shooting society go to Paterson on Monday, 26th inst., to contest with the shooting society of that city.....A son of Mr. LEE, at Roseville, was severely injured on Friday, by a piece of coal which was thrown at him by some person on a Morris and Essex railrord train.....Miss LYDIA FREEMAN, aged 78 years, a resident of South Orange, fell from her chair on Thursday night under a stroke of paralysis, and died soon after.....On Thursday last, a row, which at first threatened to be serious, broke out in the Trenton State Prison, in one of the shoe shops, but the keepers succeeded in quelling it.....A largely attended meeting of the colored men of Trenton was held on Thursday evening, at which addresses were delivered by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Trenton, and Rev. HENRY H. GARNET, of New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INTERNAL REVENUE—DEFAULT OPENED AND SALE SET ASIDE.

The United States vs. *Four Cutting Machines, &c., &c., at Nos.* 206 *and* 208 *Fulton-street.*—This was an application to open a default. The su